Four bay, one story, brick painted red, unaltered.

From 1889 to 1902 there was a small structure on the site. In 1908 this site was vacant, except for some overapping of the Boone County Lumber Company to the east. Between 1908 and 1911 there was a building on the site occupied by T.C. Scruggs and his planing mill. He moved to 22 N. Nin-th. by 1914 W. A. Wren and Son operated a grocery store in a small one story frame building on the corner. The Wrens were still on the site in 1926, along with two more shops to the east, including the "Dew Drop Inn." In 1936 Temple Stephens Company and the Three Flower Ice Cream Co. were on the site. This building dates from the late '30s, early 40's.

Sanborn maps; Columbia City Directories.
11889 this was the site of the Farmer's Milling Company, a large 3-story frame structure. By 1895 it had changed names to Boone County Milling Co., a new elevator had been constructed to the west, with a loading dock running across the front. In 1902 the M.K. & T. had run a side track down 4th Street from the mill. By 1908 the main building was a grocery and ice cream store. The rest of the lot used by the Boone County Lumber Co. was from an old Boone County family, long in the lumber and building business. It was not the site of their first establishment, however. Between 1911 and the site changed hands, with the buildings being used for grain storage. By 1970 the site was used by the Hetzler Bros. packing house, in conjunction with the rest of the business located directly across the street on the south side of Broadway. The present building was built around 1970. The site was known as the H. W. and Jack L. Hetzler Trustee's Estate, C/O First Trustee, C/O First State Bank.

Sources of information: Inborn maps, Columbia City Directories, Max Woods; See sheet 100 for Hetzler information.
Hetzler Bros. Packing Company

320 E. Broadway
Lots 181, 182 and 137, 138 Block 309
City: Columbia III Rural, To., nstup & Vicinity

Date(s) or Period
circa 1900

Style or Design

Architect or Engineer

Contractor or Builder
Hetzler Bros.

Original Use, if apparent
Ice and Cold Storage; packing

Present Use
Same

Ownership

Mr. Gregg Aguirre
320 Broadway

Yes! No

Mr. Hetzler gave the entire sum to the Boy Scouts every year. This building was constructed around the turn of the century. The Hetzlers also used frame buildings across the street for their business, and when the KATY lines were laid they were razed.

The following additions are key to the above site plan. See continue on other side, accompanied with photographs for complete site description.

History and Significance

This is one of Columbia's few surviving industrial buildings. The building remains the same but the first floor windows have been altered, the second story windows bricked-in, and the many out buildings exist in various stages of neglect. It might be called Columbia's "tot-so-romantic ruin."

Coordinates

UTM

42 Further Description of Important Features

43 History and Significance

44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45 Sources of Information

46 Prepared by

M. J. Montiews

47 Organization

y of Columbia

5 Date

5/9/78

6 Revision

5/4/79
#1 is the main stone structure facing north on East Broadway. It is square in plan, with a flat roof. Two remaining first floor windows on the east facade are segmentally arched with plain stone lug sills. Second floor windows have plain stone lintels and lug sills.

#2 is a separate brick building to the north, once used for ice sales. It is in a ruinous state.

#3, to the southeast, is a one-story brick addition.

#4 is a one story brick wing added to the west, running north-south and supported by large concrete piers.

#5 Small concrete block addition operated as an antique store.

Overall view, looking north from street.
bought one to run in front of their business on across Broadway. The 1908 map shows the main stone building; between 1908 and 1910 the addition was added to the west. Between 1914 and 1931 more buildings were added to the south, including the large three-story brick structure on lot 137. It was used for ice storage. Hetzlers also built a very nice little meat market on Broadway, east (see inventory Sheet #65). Between 1926 and 1931 the Hetzlers closed down and the present owner, Columbia Ice and Cold Storage Company, bought at that time.

From the Columbia Commercial Club's Seventh Annual Banquet, 1913.
The most significant alteration was the removal of the top story of the tower and its roof, sometime between 1914 and 1931. The original door has been replaced. The stained glass is still intact, and notable. A modern addition has been appended to the north, rear facade.

The Broadway Baptist Church was organized in 1866 by Father Wm. P. Brooks, who was sent out as a missionary by the Home Mission Board. The first 5 or 6 years they met in a school building at 3rd and Ash. In 1873 a frame building was erected between Broadway and Cherry at Fifth St. In 1894 the cornerstone of the present building was laid. The building had "substantial"

Situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. It is on a very desirable site commercially and although it is not threatened at the present its future cannot be relied upon.

Sources of Information:
2. Sanborn Maps.
5. Telephone interview, Rev. Jewell D. Jones Sr.
golden oak seats, beautiful and highly decorative art glass windows. The cost of the windows in 1894 were well above $1000.00. The golden oak pews were just recently sold, in 1978, to a private antique dealer and replaced by "colonial type" seating.

1. South facade 2A, 7778 S
2. West facade 34, 77780
3. View of NW facade, 3S, 77780
4. North facade, showing modern addition. 36, 77780.
This building retains much of its original facade. The round-arched windows on the second story are significant, and all of the original iron columns remain on the original storefront. The window arches however have been filled in. The columns are from Christopher and Co., St. Louis, and are labelled at the bottom. There is a concrete block addition to the east one-half of the north facade. Segmentally arched windows are highlighted.

This was the site of a one-story frame residence from before 1908 until 1917 when the present building was constructed. In 1931 it housed three businesses, with a plumber on the west end, a lodge hall on the second floor, and iron post on the second floor.

Adjacent to new building on east and old church on the west. Renovation of building now under way.

Sanborn maps
Columbia Daily Tribune October 6, 1978. (enclosed)
Columbia City Directory, 1917.

Mar J. Matthews
City of Columbia
5/9/78 17/L1/78
1. SW corner IA, 77785
2. Detail, window on north facade. 33, 77780
3. Detail, column inscription. 30, 77780
4. Detail, column inscription. 31, 77780.
5. N facade showing addition. 32, 77780
6. Doorway, south facade. 29, 77780.
This building looks much like it did when it was first constructed around 1908. The first floor facade with its glass windows on the east side has been altered, and the original doorways have been altered. The transoms on the first floor have also been altered. In 1976 when the KATY Station site to the west underwent heavy remodeling and construction the wall of this building collapsed and had to be rebuilt.

This building was constructed around 1908 when the two story frame house that was previously on the site was removed. It was originally the Boone County Lumber Co., built by Mr. who was of an old Columbia family that had been in the lumber and livery business for many years at other locations. This building was originally used as a wagon repository.

Description of Important Features

6. This building was constructed around 1908 when the two story frame house that was previously on the site was removed. It was originally the Boone County Lumber Co., built by who was of an old Columbia family that had been in the lumber and livery business for many years at other locations. This building was originally used as a wagon repository.

4. Present Name(s)
LaCrosse Lumber Company

5. Former Name(s)
Originally Boone County Lumber Company (1908)

7. Location of Negatives
Col. Parks & Rec.

8. Specific Location
414 East Broadway
Lots 140, 179 Block 119
Old Town

9. City of Town
Columbia

10. Site Plan with North Arrow
See 1914, 1931 xeroxes

414 East Broadway
Lots 140, 179 Block 119
Old Town

21. Original Use, if apparent
Lumber company

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Berry McAlester Estate
2007 Country Club Drive

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. No. of Stories
2

27. Other Surveys In Which Included

28. Foundation Material
brick

29. Wall Construction
brick

30. Roof Type & Material
flat

31. Wall Treatment
painted brick

32. Plan Shape
rect.

33. Changes
Addition

34. Condition
Exterior

35. Endangered?
Yes

36. Preservation
Undertaken?

37. Visible from Road
Yes

38. Distance from Road
200 ft.

39. Visible from the East?
No

40. Visible from the South?
No

41. Visible from the West?
No

42. Visible from the North?
No

43. Visible from the Front?
No

44. Visible from the Rear?
No

45. Visible from the Side?
Yes

46. Prepared by
Matthews

47. Organization
City of Columbia

48. Date
5/9/78

49. Revision Date(s)
11/13/79

Sources of Information
Sanborn maps; Columbia, the Corning City, 1910.
In 1908 this site was occupied by a one story frame structure; by 1914 a brick and frame garage had been built. The same structure was present in 1931, still used as a garage, with the addition of an office on the west side and three small brick buildings fronting Broadway, to the west. All this was demolished in 1965 for the present structure.

Main facade faces south on East Broadway; extends north along South Fifth Street all the way to the alley.
32. Eds Cafe

422 East Broadway
Lot 178 Block 119
Ol d Town
Columbia
See 1931 Xerox

Site- Abraham Williams' Dry Goods (1822)

16 Thematic Category
17 Date(s) or Period
Between 1914 and 1921.
18 Style or Design
19 Architect or Engineer
20 Contractor or Builder
E.C. Ginkscales
21 Original Use, if apparent
Commercial
22 Present Use
23 Owner: Yes
Public
24 Owner's Name & Address.
Known
M. E.C. Ginkscales and Sons
Boonville, Missouri
25 Open to Public?
Yes X
No
26 Local Contact Person or Organization
27 Other Surveys In Which Included

28 No of Stories
1
29 Basement?
Yes
30 Foundation Material
Concrete
31 Wall Construction
Brick
32 Roof Type & Material
Fl at
33 No. of Bays
4
34 Wall Treatment
White Painted Brick
35 Plan Shape
Rect.
36 Changes 
Addition
Moved
37 Condition
Interior
Exterior
Fair
38 Preservation
Underway?
Yes
No X
39 Endangered?
By What?
30
40 Visible from Public Road?
Yes
No X
41 Distance from and Frontage on Road

Three bay brick painted white, flat roof. Modern styling. Stepped roof extends south down Fifth Street.

This is the site of the first business establishment in Columbia, a dry goods store built by Abraham J. Williams in 1822. This general area of Fifth Street was the location of Columbia's earliest beginnings, only later moving east toward the courthouse. The site changed to residential by the late 1880's, and in 1908 (over). Situated on SW corner of Fifth and Broadway, in undistinguished block of buildings. This entire block is scheduled for demolition under the Flat Branch Redevelopment proposal.

Sources:
Hatterson, The First Forty Years; Directories; Sanborn maps.
there was a frame one-story house on this site. In that same year the houses to the west were all cleared for new business structures, leaving this house as the only remaining residence on the block. Between 1914 and 1921 it was destroyed for the present structure.

In 1921 this building housed Werz and Searcy Shoe Repair; in 1931 it was a creamery with a poultry shop to the rear.
Three bay brick, two story. When surveyed in June of 1978 it needed painting very badly. Since that time it has been painted. Classically pedimented doorways is interesting.

This was the location of a frame residence from before 1908. Between 1912 and 1914 the present building was constructed. This building has a rather chequered history. Through the years it was largely occupied by several grocery businesses; in 1925 the KATY Market and Kroger's was on the site. Kroger's remained here for several years, through 1936. This building just before World War II was a house of ill repute. A confidant who wishes to remain anonymous, has said, it was quite notorious, "the gal who ran it had a heart as good (ever)" Faced north on Broadway, in rather undistinguished block. This is not a bad building. It IS threatened with demolition by the proposed Hat Branch Redevelopment proposal.

City Directories, Sanborn maps, Max Woods, Anonymous interview.
as gold.' She reportedly carried a fireplace poker to insure that her guest were polite. The infamous song "The Green Door," written in the 50's, was supposedly about this building. The writer of the song had fond memories of the building when he was a student at the University. The business was shut down during the War.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Harold Lake Standard Service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Columbia Parks &amp; Rec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>501 East Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**See Xerox**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Original Use</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
<th>Original Use</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Service station</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Owner's Name & Address:**

American Oil Co.
P.O. Box 20; attn. Mr. Shawnee Mission, KS

**Further Description of Important Features**

**Sources of Information:**


Boone County Directory, compiled by Clinton Smith, 1923.

Sanborn maps.

**Prepared by:**

Mary J. Matthews

**Organization:**

City of Columbia

**Date of Revision:**

5/9/78 9/21/78
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri; 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**County:** Boone  
**Location:** Negatives  
**Specific Location:** Columbia Parks & Rec.  
**Commerce Bank of Columbia**  
**Site:** West End Hotel, c. 1902.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Commerce Bank of Columbia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Other Name(s)</td>
<td>Site: West End Hotel, c. 1902.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17 Date(s) or Penon</th>
<th>1925</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 Style or Design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Original Use, &quot;apparent&quot;</td>
<td>Storage warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Present Use</td>
<td>Bankin facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24 Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>E.F. Heidman of Heidman Estate Dr. ``.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Open To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Other Surveys In Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

This building retained its original facade until last year. The entire storefront and wood decoration around the top was added in late 1977-early 1978, along with a complete remodelling of the interior, by Commerce Bank.

**History and Significance**

Before 1902 this site was occupied by a large frame rambling structure called the West End Hotel, with stoves for heat. Between 1911 and 1914 the building probably burned; at any rate, by 1914 the site was vacant. In 1925 the present structure was built by the 23 Transfer Co. for a warehouse. It had plastered brick-bearing walls, gas heaters, and was "totally fireproof.”

Main facade faces south on Broadway; bordered on the west by Harold Lake Standard Service and on the east, extending to the corner, by a parking lot.

**Sources or Information**

Mr. Ken Holland of Commerce Bank  
Max Woods  
Sanborn Mps  
*Part of this original residence can be seen to the west of the Wm. Jewell Home, Inv. Sheet #8.

**Prepared by**  
Mary J. Matthews  
City of Columbia  
**Organization**  
City of Columbia  
**Date of Approval:** 12/7/78
### Historic Inventory

**Property:** Parking lot for Commerce Bank of Columbia  
**Location:** Site of Wm. Jewell Home (1828-1929)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Boone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location or Name(s)</td>
<td>Columbia Parks Rec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Specific Location | 513 East Broadway  
Lot 210, Block 30 Old Town |

**Historic Significance:**
This parking lot is the site of one of Columbia’s oldest and most historically significant homes: that of Dr. Wm. Jewell. Dr. Jewell was one of Columbia’s most prominent and controversial citizens. He was born January 1, 1789, in Loudoun County, Virginia, educated in Kentucky in medicine and law. He came to Columbia in 1821 and built a house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixth Streets. Here he practiced medicine and, in effect, “ran” Columbia affairs and Gentry and Jewell were bitter rivals. They alternated in running against each other for public offices, such as mayor, Senator, and Representative. Jewell was responsible for the laying out of Broadway and its paving as well as its sidewalks in 1843. He was named superintendent of construction for the courthouse in 1845, and placed the cornerstone of its building at over.

### Further Description

Provides parking to the newly remodelled building to the west (1925), in use by Commerce Bank of Columbia. Prominent downtown lot.

---

**Sources:**
Sanborn maps; City directories; The Columbia Mo. Herald; Facts and Figures about Boone County, 1905; Max Woods; Address of E.W. Stephens at the Centennial of the First Baptist Church, Columbia, Mo., Nov. 18, 1923; (over)

---

**Prepared by:** M. Matthews B. Walters  
**Organization:** Cit of Columbia  
**Date:** 1979  
**Revision Date:** 2/28/79
South Eighth, thereby establishing an "Avenue of the Columns." Jewell is credited with the inscription "Oh! Justice! When expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place" which was inscribed in stone over the doorway of the old courthouse. He was a physician of widespread repute, designed a covered bridge over Perche Creek which lasted eighty years, contributed $1,800 personally as Chairman of the central executive committee of Boone County in subscribing for the University here, and was the principal organizer of the Baptist Church in 1823, the first church of any denomination established in Columbia. Because of Jewell's unlimited influence the Baptist Church of 1844-45 was built on the courthouse square; when the church site was moved in 1891 the County Court paid $2000 to "reclaim" that portion of the public square. In 1847 Jewell took charge of the construction of the Academic Building at Liberty at William Jewell College. Many believe that he ruined his health in this effort and he died Aug. 7, 1852.

Jewell's two-story house was built in a classical federal style, red brick, and contained hand-hewn laths, solid walnut woodwork, and fireplaced with beautifully bevelled mantel mirrors. (Ref.#8). After Jewell's death the house became the property of the Baptist Church; next it was bought by J.W. Conway, a veteran of the Mexican War who lived here for twenty years, dying in 1876. J. W. Robinson bought the house from Mrs. Conway in 1899, changing it to the Kennedy Hotel. Charles Roberts then took it over, changing the name to the Central Hotel, and managed it for 17 years. In 1926 S.L. Acison took it over, and in 1929 the structure was demolished for a filling station. In 1921 B.F. Venable in an address at the Daniel Boone Tavern in commemoration of the city of Columbia stated that the Jewell house was the only remaining building from the year 1850. The filling station that took its place has since been removed, and the area is now a parking lot for the Commerce Bank to the west.

Item 45 (cont.)

The Boone County Album, 1820-1971, the Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Comm. James Darrough, Chairman, 1971; History of Boone County, Mo. by James S. Rollins, Goodspeed Pub. Co.; Missourian Magazine, March 12, 1927, Volume XIX, #163; Slides 178 and 179; Columbia Missourian, Aug. 9, 1921, B.F. Venable address, "One building in business section has stood for 71 years."
This site has some historical significance for Columbia. Columbia was originally platted around the cabin of Thomas Dully, which had been built on the SE corner of Broadway and Fifth, in 1820. The main part of town originally centered around this area, making it the oldest commercial location in Columbia. In 1895 through 1914 the site was occupied by three frame residences.

Situated on the SE corner of Fifth and Broadway. In very undistinguished block.

Sources of Information:
Batterton, The First Forty Years, p. 5; Sanborn maps; City Directories.

SLIDES: 193+194
Item 43 (cant.)
Between 1921 and 1925 E.C. Clinkscales built a one-story garage on the west, on the site of one of these houses. Mrs. Sallie Brown owned the remaining residential lot on the east until sometime between 1925 and 1935 when an almost identical facade was built on the far east site. This was occupied by the Chieftain Motor Company in 1936.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Names(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Andrews Furniture Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Location**
514 East Broadway
Lot 176, Block 29, Old Town

**Site Plan with North Arrow**
See site on Xeroxes

**Site occupied by various one and two-story frame dwellings in 1895. Between 1914 and 1925 Streng's Bakery was built on the site. This building replaced the bakery sometime after 1936.**

**Undistinguished rather plain block.**

**Sources of Information**
City Directories. Sanborn maps. Max Woods.

**Prepared by**
Mr. Matthews

**City of Columbia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9/78</td>
<td>11-13/78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two shops side by side in one building. Original storefront has been altered, with additional glass windows installed. Bakery has pressed tin ceiling. This building originally housed one small restaurant in both spaces, opening on the east. At a later date the building was separated into two commercial spaces.

In 1895 this site was occupied by a one-story frame dwelling. This building was torn down sometime between 1921 and 1925, when this building was constructed. It housed the White House Lunch Stand No. 2.

Sources of Information
Sanborn maps. Mx Woods. 1921, 1925 City Directories.
Daniel Boone Coffee Shop

Site of first Methodist Church Bldg. in 1852.

This was the site of the first Methodist Church Building in Columbia, built in 1852. The Methodist and Baptist congregations occupied the Old Union Church jointly in the 1840's. They decided to each have their own church, and the Methodists bought this lot from William Jewell, paying him $40.00 in 1849. The parcel of land ran 175 feet fronting on the south side of Broadway and running back 142.5 feet between the alley. After a campaign for funds between 1849 and 1852 the Methodists raised $3000 in 1852 and in January of 1852 the Missouri Statesman noted: "It is a neat and tasteful brick, thirty-seven by forty-eight feet, with sixteen foot ceiling. It contains fifty-eight pews, painted in beautiful style and capable of seating three hundred persons. In addition, there is a gallery for the colored people, in which about one hundred can be comfortably seated. The pulpit, with altar in front, is tastefully painted, and is soon to be decorated with appropriate drapery. The base of the pulpit is painted in imitation marble--a very good imitation. The house is well (over)

Sources of Information


Slides 193 and 194.
lighted and ventilated, there being eight windows in it, each containing twenty-four lights, eleven by eighteen inches. The building has a basement story, valuable to a church for Sabbath school and prayer meeting purposes. This however, is in an unfinished state. On the whole, the new Methodist Church is a tasteful, beautifully finished edifice and is an ornament to our village." Dedication services were held April 18, 1852.*

By 1895 the emphasis had shifted from the Flat Branch area around Fifth and Sixth Streets to further east on Broadway, and in 1895 the site was occupied by a rambling one-story frame dwelling. By 1908 this was gone and Terrell-Crouch lumber had a lumber yard on the site. This was replaced sometime between 1921 and 1923 by a one-story filling station; originally the Penn Lubricating Oil Co. The site location of this building, jutting off the corner at an angle, suggests that this is not the present building. The date of the present building is unknown.

*In 1871 the official members of the church disposed of the building on Broadway, and selected a new site up on Hitt and Broadway where Bullwinkle’s west portion is now. They then erected a very beautiful church. The old church building was sold to the Columbia School Board in 1871 and converted into a four-room school building. Switzler in A History of Boone County, speaking on the church noted: it stood on the south side of west Broadway and has recently been torn down. * The date: 1882.
Columbia
Site Plan with North Area
See Xeroxes for site location.

This fine building has been changed little since its construction in 19
There has been an outside glass put over the 12/12 light windows, and t
original doors have been replaced. The bas-relief carvings in the round
arches over the first floor windows are notable; the main entryway with
its iron railing over the door and the ornate iron lampposts are very
fine features that should be preserved. The elegant facade with its re
and attached one-half columns in white cut stone is a classic example
of 1930's civic construction.

This site was vacant since before 1883. A two-story frame boarding house was on the very easter
boundary line, split between lots 173 and 172. This building was torn down in 1905 when the Post
Office was built. The site has little discernable history; the Municipal Building Wd the first
occupying it, being built in 1932. Eckel and Aldrich were the architects from St. Joseph, in
conjunction with Harry Satterlee Bill from Columbia. This is a fine example of Columbia's civic
architecture and should be preserved and cited from the verse environment.

Faces north on E. Broadway; to the east is the Old Post Office. Rest on the corner of S. Sixth.
In good location downtown, this corner heavily used, and the traffic signs and congestion
 detract from the building's appearance.

Max Woods
Sanborn map; Very good 61d slide, #181.
Main north facade; #20, 72744

East facade #19

South facade, #23

View of NW corner, #22

#16, Cornerstone.

#17, Lamp detail.

#18, Dates tone.

#21, doorway.
In 1895 this lot was occupied by a small one-story frame structure on the west and a larger one-story building on the east. Between 1921 and 1925 a gas station had replaced it, the Leonard Oil Company. In 1940 the station was torn down and the site was vacant until the present building was erected, around 1968.

Situated on the northeast corner of Sixth and Broadway; main facade faces south on Broadway. Building has parking to the rear.
This building has a new facade, with the original brick stuccoed over. The remodelling took place around 1973.

In 1869 there was a small frame structure on this site. From 1889 through 1895 this site was vacant. Between 1895 and 1900 this building was erected, as the offices to the Terrell-Crouch Lumber Company. Between 1914 and 1925 the building changed to John N. Taylor, selling Dodge Bros. Motor Care. Taylor owned the property as a garage for many years, until the 1950's.

Faces south on Broadway, adjacent building to the west is also an intrusion; to the east are older buildings that have been kept more intact.

Sources of Information:
Sanborn maps
Max Woods
Photo credit: Picturesque Columbia, 1900.
Birdseye View of Columbia, 1869.
In 1869 there was a group of large two-story buildings on the site. These are probably the same buildings as are still present on the site in 1883. They were still there through 1902, when the buildings are labelled as ruins. Between 1902 and 1908 the Airdome Vaudeville Theatre was built by E.B. Hatton. It was an Affair with a board fence and no roof. By 1914 (over
See Xeroxes after 1902.

This building has been painted brown and has had the windows altered. The building never was of great architectural merit but was typical of its date with its arcade at the top, inset lintels and sills, cast iron facade, and fluttering window shades on the west. Today, these lintels and sills have been removed and a paneled glass installed; the old storefront is completely gone, and the canopy and Pizza Inn signs add to the building's general alteration.

Remodeling was done in 1967. This was the site of various lumber yards owned by WP. Maupin from before 1883 until around 1901 when the present building was constructed. The original occupants were W.W. Payne grocers and Parker Bros. Furniture and undertaking. The building originally had two spaces with a stair in the middle. Between 1908 and 1914 the larger space to the east was divided in half. It was also during this time that both of the original occupants moved out and into buildings of their own.

Situated on SW corner of Seventh and Broadway. Presents very indifferent facade. To the east is the old post office, now Parks & Rec., with much landscaping; to west, older structure. To the south are several shops extending back to the alley and opening onto Seventh St.
The original occupants were both well-known Columbia firms. William W. Payne, the founder of W.W. Payne, was "an example of the self-made man. By Industry, sobriety, and thrift he has achieved his present position among the citizens of Columbia. (Hist. Ed., 1896) In 1910 W.W. was constructing a new building, and had gone into the wholesale grocery business with George A. Roth. Descendants of both of these men still reside in Columbia, and are in a business a little more lucrative that that of wholesale grocery: real estate.

The Parker Bros., J.H. and Moss P., are also an example of an old established Columbia business. The Parker Bros. were Columbia natives. In 1892 they bought out Major Booth's furniture and undertaking business (See Sheet #48 for some of Booth's history) and was probably located at the same site, where Columbia Mercantile is today., before moving to this building when it was constructed around 1900. The Parker Bros. are also still in existence, still in the undertaking business, and have their establishment on the SE corner of Tenth and Walnut.

* See below for add. information.


This was the site of the first brick store to be built in Columbia, owned and built by Richard Estes. From The First Forty Years, Columbia Chamber of Commerce, 1965.
This building had fine lines and good proportions until its drastic remodelling a few years ago. Wynn Brady and Elerbe Associates covered the central bay of windows on the main facade and to the rear, and replaced the window glass and wonderful original paneled window treatment with its fluttering awnings. The upper story windows were also greatly altered in appearance. The central entry with its dramatic (over).

In 1883 this site was occupied by various frame and brick commercial buildings. In 1888 a fire consumed all of this block (see Inv. Sheet #14). However, by 1899 new construction had been started on opposite corners by Noah D. Robnett. By 1895 Robnett had completely filled in the block with his agricultural impli...
Item 42 (cant.)

many-paned windows has lost its original integrity of design.

Item 43 (cant.)

1917, when it was torn down for the Daniel Boone Tavern.

At a meeting in the Boone County Courthouse in 1916 the need for a large
hotel in Columbia was discussed and $20,000 in bond was subscribed to by many
Columbia citizens. E.W. Stephens was chairman of the building committee, and on
April 15, 1916 a contract for a $100,000 five-story hotel was signed with the L.W.
Dumas Construction Co. Professor W.S. Williams of the School of Engineering supe--
vised the construction on the building. Final cost of the building was $165,000.

frank Leonard was the first manager.

At the time the Daniel Boone Tavern was built it was claimed to be the
finest in the country. Its architectural features were unique, incorporating
"An atmosphere of the great out-of-doors, beamed ceilings that recall the
days of the early pioneers, and, in every detail of its furnishings, the
spirit of Daniel Boone" --including large fireplaces with oak settees, Daniel
Boone pictured in colored glass, and a large mounted elk's head in the lobby.
The Special Edition of the Columbia Missourian on September 7, 1917 is
devoted entirely to the opening of this grand hotel. It is quite unfortunate
that the furnishings, original lighting fixtures and other interior details
have all been dispersed in the remodelling.
The facade on this building remains intact, including the first floor storefront. New window glass has however been added. The decorative terra cotta work is very nice, with "Hetzler" written in green and white terra cotta letters. The canopy almost completely hides this lovely little facade.

In 1883 there was a two story brick building on this site. It housed many different businesses in its two spaces until it was torn down for the present building. J.P. and W.J. Hetzler were two well-known Columbia businessmen in the meat-packing business. They owned various buildings used for packing plants down on Flat Branch; the main plant and packing house still remains today (Sheet # 77.) Another plant was located directly across the street where Hetzler was located. This little terra cotta shop was where they sold their meats. The building faces north on Broadway, to the east is a contemporary building, to the west an older building in brick. This one-story building is rather small scale for this block, which is all second story structures.

Max Woods; Sanborn maps; City Directories for 1921, 1926, and 1936; Also for 1902. Missourian, Oct. 18, 1914.
the previous building before this one, however; the 1902 Sanborn shows their meat market in the east side of the old building.

The present structure cost $30,000 to build in 1916. They owned the business until well after 1925; between 1926 and 1936 it was sold to Columbia Ice and Cold Storage.
This building has much of the same history as the site to the east, with some different businesses. In 1883 this was one-half of Columbia House. By 1889 two new brick bldgs. were here, housing a grocery store and a dry goods establishment. Through 1900 there were various busineses on the two sites, with Charles Matthews building in 1900 a new block that replaced these two spaces in addition to the two spaces to the east. For more info. on Matthews, (over)
See Sheets 63, 60, and 58. Matthews moved out of the building by 1908, when there was an electric supply shop and a Barber shop here. In 1917 this block, along with the two building to the east, burned. It was replaced by the present building: "work on new buildings west of the bank are near completion. These buildings occupied by Fredendall's and John Estes Dry Goods Store." (Missourian ref.) In 1921 Mr. Estes had changed his business to: John H. Estes: Conley Bldg. Co. By 1926 he had gone into business with Park's, calling their venture Estes-Park Dry Goods; and by 1936 Parks was located here. They were to later move to the store directly east.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Name(s)</strong></td>
<td>Park's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Name(s)</strong></td>
<td>Orig. Fredendall's; Site of Charles Matthews Hardware, c. 1900.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Location

- **Address:** 714 East Broadway, Lot 170, Block 6, Old Town, Columbia, MO

### Preservation Note

- This site in 1883 was part of the location of a large frame building known as Columbia House. By 1889 it had been replaced by two two-story brick buildings, a drug store on the west and a hardware store on the east. In 1895 it was W-grocery, [-Furniture and Undertaking. Between 1890 and 1902 these two buildings were torn down and a fine two-story brick block built by Charles Matthews for a hardware store. It included the two businesses to the west also. Charles Matthews was a prominent Columbia and had several other locations before building this structure (over). Next to Boone County Bank on the east and Susie Scott's 1917 facade on the west, this building is intrusive with its modern remodelling.

### History and Significance

 Hector (Fredendall's) Site of Charles Matthews Hardware, c. 1900.

---

### Thematic Category

- **Date(s) or Period:** 1917

### Architect or Engineer

- **Owner's Name & Address:** Mr. George R. Parks, Parkade Plaza, 601 Bus. Loop 70

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

- This building dates to 1917 and was built the same as the building to the west, and probably with a similar design with terra cotta over brick. It had the present storefront put in in 1970. The modernization was totally out of character with the surrounding buildings. Other remodelling has just been done in the past year to the first floor storefront. Canopy is appended.

---

**Sources of Information**

- Picturesque Columbia, 1900; Plate 15: Sanborn maps; Missourian, Aug. 31, 1917. Slides 97 and 98; Also see sheet #65.

---

**Prepared by**

M. Matthews  B. Walters

City of Columbia

7/4/78 4/28/79
Item 43 (cant.)

See Sheets 58 and 60. However, he did not stay in his new edifice very long; by 1908, these two spaces were used by groceries. In 1911 the two were J.D. Van Horn on the west and F.D. Hubble on the east. (For an interior view of J.D. Van Horn's grocery, see Sheet #62.)

In 1917 these buildings burned, along with the two to the west, and were replaced by the present building, built for Fredendale's Dry Goods. Fredendale's was to stay in this location through 1936.

North primary facade
Sr. 74489

South facade
#15, 7457

#5, 74567- door detail, S. facade.

#4, 74567- looking east on the Salth facade.

MAIN AISLE OF CRAS. MATTHEWS' DEPARTMENT STUFE.
## Historic Inventory

**Boone County National Bank**

**Site of Gillespie's Drug Store and Palmer and Laflin, c. 1900**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Boone County National Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>18th Century Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classical Revival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date(s) or Period**

| 17 | 1916 |

**Design or Style**

| 18 | Classical Revival |

**Architect or Engineer**

| 19 | Weary & Alford, Chicago |

**Contractor or Builder**

| 20 | Simon Const. Co., Columbia |

**Original Use, if apparent**

| 21 | Bank |

**Present Use**

| 22 | Bank |

**Ownership**

| 23 | Public |

**Floor Plan with North Arrow**

See 1925 Xerox

**No. of Stories**

| 26 | 2 |

**Foundation Material**

| 30 | Concrete |

**Wall Construction**

| 31 | Carthage stone |

**Roof Type & Material**

| 32 | Flat |

**No. of Bays**

| 33 | 5 |

**No. of Bay Side**

| 34 | Side 7 |

**Wall Treatment**

| 35 | Carthage stone and glaze |

**Plan Shape**

| 36 | Rect. |

**Changes**

| 37 | Addition |

**Condition**

| 38 | Interior good |

**Preservation Underway?**

| 39 | No |

**Endangered by**

| 40 | No |

**Visible from Public Road?**

| 41 | Yes |

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**

| 42 | 80' |

---

The basic architectural plan of this fine bank still remains, after some considerable alterations. The original glass has been replaced, and the believable interior as described in the newspaper supplement below is completely gone. Pan Chinn and James Darrough did the remodeling in 1964. Other alterations had taken place in 1955. The original bronze doors have been replaced. However, the basic structure of the bank in the Classic tradition of so many banks of the first quarter of the 19th century still survives. The federal stone facade has dotting columns and four windows in ornaments (over).

The previous building on this site dated from well before 1883, and was a traditional Italianate structure with semi-circular hood molds. (Plates 8 and 18.) It housed two businesses, each having several establishments in them through the years. In 1883, a Dry Goods Store and Hardware store; in 1889, a grocery store and the Post Office was on the corner; in 1895, a grocery and hardware store; and from 1902 through 1925 Gillespie’s Drug Store was on the corner (over).

Faces north on Broadway, resting on the SW corner of Broadway and Eighth. Main entry opens off Broadway; some landscaping done on north and east facades. Extends south, with new addition, to the alley.

**Sources of Information**

1. Columbia Missourian Oct. 21, 1924. 2. 12 page supplement in the Columbia Missourian, 8/31/1917. Sanborn maps; Dr. John Crighton; Mr. Hurst; John; Plates 8 and 18; Slides: view, #9; arch. detailing, 34, and 35. Dr. Crighton has written an unpublished book on the history of the Price family, and the Bank. (over)

---

46. Prepared by
4. Matthews B. Walters
47. Organization

City of Columbia

48. Date 7/4/78
Revision Date(s) 4/28/79
ornamental relief in a frieze above the columns. Severe, classical detailing. Possibly the only building in Columbia built of Carthage stone. The modern addition to the south, facing Eighth Street, was constructed in 1968.

Item 43 (cont.)
and Palmer and Laughlin Hardware on the west. The buildings to the south, facing Eighth Street and down to the alley, were frame structures housing various blacksmith shops, E.C. Gill’s Carriage Factory (1889), and Harness shops. Between 1889 and 1895 a large three-story brick commercial building (See Plate 18) was built here, housing various smithys, groceries, and lodge halls through the years. In 1916 these two buildings were demolished for the present Boone County Bank.

Mr. R.B. Price, the founder of Boone County Bank, was born in Charlotte County Virginia in 1832 and came to Missouri, entering the University in 1850 at the age of 18. In 1857 he founded the Bank, which was originally situated in a frame structure on the NE corner of Eighth and Badway (Plate 21.) This structure was replaced by a brick building, which was on the site for many years, into the 1970’s. Boone County Bank moved from this structure in 1916 to its present building.

The Boone County Bank is one of the oldest and most respected establishments in the County, and is still owned by the Price family. Mr. Albert M. Price, the current President of the Bank, is the great-grandson of the Founder.

The present bank building was designed by Weary and Alford, well-known Chicago architects specializing in bank construction, and built by the Simon Const. Co. of Columbia. In the October 1924 issue of the American Builder the bank was given recognition by the Editor, Mr. Bernard S. Johnson, as being among the best in current notable architecture. Johnson described it "a graceful example of Roman Doric architecture."! A special newspaper supplement in August 31, 1917 Missourian described some of the opulent features of the new bank. Built of Carthage stone, the front entry had solid bronze doors which cost $500. There was a large skylight in the lobby and the walls were of travertine. The border around the ceiling panels were decorated with a plaster leaf design touched with gold. On the north end of the room was the head and shield of medusa in bold relief. The floor was pink Tennessee marble with a border of French grey marble. The six lighting fixtures hung from bronze chains and had 50 bulbs in each fixture. There was a room for the men to "talk Shop" that was decorated with 7' black walnut panels and had a large open fireplace. A women's room had wicker furniture, writing desks and stationary, and an adjoining room with mirrors and dressers. The five banking windows had bases of Tennessee marble with black walnut woodwork and bronze caging.2

All of this was remodelled in 1964 by Darrough and Pon Chinn; not even the bronze doors remain.

Item 45 (cont.)
Alexander Stewart and Warder Block

In 1869 this site was occupied by a large frame building, with three gabled dormers, flanked on either side by long gabled buildings. These extended east of Guitar Street over to Eighth St. (See III. 1 & 2) There were four business establishments in 1850: Baker & Guitar Dry Goods, on the east side of Guitar St.; and going west, Alexander Field & Sons; William Wilson & Company; and Kirkbride’s Corner. Between 1869 and 1883 a fire destroyed this block, and by 1883 the block had been covered with two-star brick construction. On Oct. 7, 1888, this block was destroyed by fire, and all of these buildings were destroyed. In 1889 Alexander Stewart and W.T. Warder built a very beautiful Italianate block on this site, which extended north on...
Guitar Street. Alexander Stewart was a paper hanger who came to America in 1875 from Paisley, Scotland, coming to Columbia in 1878. He began his business in 1880. His section of the block faced Broadway and was roughly in the middle of the block. Originally, although his section was in the same style of the adjacent Warder block, it was distinguished by an iron gable on the cornice and finials. (Ill. 3). Later this cresting was removed and the Stewart portion painted white, making it stand out from the rest of the block. (Ill. 4).

It is said that when the depression hit Stewart took his private fortune and paid off his debtors in cash.

W.T. Warder came to Columbia in 1881 from St. Louis where he had represented the F. Mitchell Grocery Company. He married Miss Mattie Dorsey (See Inventory Sheets #16 and #34). "Though Mr. Warder's business takes him away from Columbia a large portion of his time, he is well known to all our people as an enterprising and prosperous citizen. The Warder Block on Broadway, one of the most substantial in the city, takes its name from Mr. Warder."

Between 1895 and 1902 the block changed hands and became Stevinson & Chandler's Grocery Store. In 1908 the block changed again to become the Central Bank, owned by T.C. Hall. The Central Bank was founded in that year with George B. Dorsey as President; it folded in 1930. Various businesses occupied the corner building through the years until it was finally demolished in 1961 for the present Farm and Home Building. The two blocks to the west survived until 1971 when they were torn down for the expansion of the Farm and Home Building. The steps leading to the side door on the east facade, north end, were moved to 1712 Ridgemont on the west side of a screened-in porch.

*1896 Columbia Missouri Herald.*
This building is one of the most architecturally significant downtown structures, with its beautiful terra cotta-enframed four bay facade, having a very pronounced arched window treatment featuring a garland motif in the arch and garlanded supports under a substantial cornice. The enclosed view, six stories high, shows a rather undistinguished storefront. By 1930, an elaborate first floor storefront had been added, shown in Slide 17: a fine cohesive block (Slide 19.) This building is of considerable old Columbia history. In 1843 this was the site of Stephen's Cash Store, "one of the most resourceful of all the town's merchants." On October 5, 1850, an accidental explosion destroyed the building. It was said to have been caused by a cigar thrown on a thin dust of gunpowder. It reportedly blew Stephens himself clear out of the building and onto the street below. The building was then purchased by David Bear III, a fine cohesive block (Slide 19.)

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when David Bear III removed the canopy (See Sheet #59) and installed a storefront for Chapter One that blends well with the second story. At this time Bear also thoroughly cleaned the terra-cotta detailing, with beautiful results (Slide 192.) The original glass and wooden sash remain at this time.

Item 43 (cont.)

certainly proven on this point: he got up and walked away. We have pictures showing another building on this site which was probably constructed at the destruction of the Stephens Bldg. (Plate 15). The earliest view of this building shows it to be of an Italianate style very typical of other buildings on Broadway at that time. It had a three-bay facade, a pressed tin cornice with acorn brackets, and round-arched windows. A new, much plainer facade was placed on the front of this building around the turn of the century (Plates 9, 18, and 3.) In 1883 this building housed a dry goods establishment; in 1895 (map not attached) a clothing and gent's store; in 1902 through 1908 a grocery store.

C.B. Miller built the present building in 1910; it was under construction in February of 1910 and had its grand opening on November 27. Stewart Bros. of Columbia were the architects/contractors, with Jim Ryan and Steve Blue the stonemasons. There was between $4,000 and $5,000 spend on the ornamental work. (See article from the December 2, 1910 Missourian.)

C.B. Miller, one of Columbia's most well-known merchants, and the reason for the stylized CSM at the top corners of the building, was born in Springfield, Ohio August 13, 1865, and came to Columbia at the age of 12, first working as a clerk. In 1883, at the age of 18, he bought what is now Jean Prange's Boutique (Sheet #17) with R.L. Dorsey and began his first boots and Shoe business, Dorsey and Miller. In February of 1890 he bought out Dorsey and for the next 21 years remained in this building until he bought the lot and constructed the present structure in 1910.

Miller ran the shoe business in this location until his death in the spring of 1924. Hailed "A Great Columbia Civic and Business Leader," all of the downtown closed for his funeral. The Miller family continued to own the building until 1978, a total of 68 years; at this time the building was sold to the present owner.

The renovation and cleaning done on this building, coupled with a determined effort to remove the canopy, comprises the first real effort in the downtown area to take advantage of buildings of historical and architectural significance other than specialty buildings.

Item 46 (cont.)

Biographical sketch, Columbia Herald Hist. Edition, 1896. Sanborn maps. Interior view with Sheet #54, from Columbia the Coming City, 1910, First building, plate 15; new facade on first building, plates 3, 9, and 18; Miller building, plate 5. Photo from postcard, courtesy of Stztc Historical Society of Missouri. Slides: 8, 9 views; canopy removal, "76, 177; present renovated facade, 192; 30's storefront, 17; old postcard, 102; architectural detailing 9, 100, 104, and 105.

North facade, #21, 74489
NW corner, #23, 74489
Second floor detail, west facade, #24.
S end, west facade, #25. 74567
S facade, SW corner, #6, 74567
Doorway, south facade, #10, 74567
First National Bank and Trust Company

Site: Boone County and Exchange Banks, other.

No. 16

Effective Date: August, 1973

No. 18

Original Use: - I apparent
Bank

No. 19

Architect or Engineer

No. 20

Contractor or Builder

No. 21

Original Use - I apparent
Bank

No. 22

Present Use
Same

No. 23

Owners

Public 1. Privatel

No. 24

Owner's Name & Address, if known
Exchange Realty Corp.
P.O. Box 938, Columbia.

No. 25

Location
Columbia, Missouri

No. 26

Local Contact Person or Organization

No. 27

Stories

No. 28

Basement?
Yes

No. 29

Condition

Interior

No. 30

No. 31

Exterior

No. 32

No. 33

Underway?

No. 34

Yes

No. 35

Preservation

No. 36

By What?

No. 37

Endangered?

Yes

No. 38

No. 39

Vis. B. From Public Road?

Yes

No. 40

No. 41

Distance from and Frontage on Road

Distance from

No. 42

Further Description

No. 43

 Addition;

No. 44

Altered

No. 45

Moved

No. 46

Prepared by

No. 47

Source

No. 48

Date

No. 49

Revision Date(s)

The First National Bank building has a long and inter-
buildings that were, and still are, impor-

R.B. Price. The northeast

Located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Broadway, extends east over
to lot 219. The Bank has parking to the rear that extends the length of
lot 217, north to the alley.

Max Woods; Hurst John; Sanborn maps; History of Boone
County, Missouri, Western Historical
Missouri Herald Historical Edition.
corner of Eighth and Broadway was the site of a frame structure that was the Bank's first location (Ill. 1 and 2). Around 1870 a new three-story Italianate structure was erected on the site (Ill. 3). This building housed the bank until 1916 when the business moved across the street and built its present structure, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Broadway (Inventory Sheet #62). It traded locations with Gillespie's Drug Store.

Going east, in 1869 a frame structure identical to the Bank's building housed T.B. Gentry's store. Thomas Benton Gentry was born in 1830 to a set of famous Columbia characters: Richard and Ann Hawkins Gentry (Inventory Sheet #67). The 1883 map shows a post office in the two-story brick Italianate structure (Ill. 11), and it is known that Thomas Benton was serving as deputy postmaster in 1864. By 1889 the post office had moved to the southwest corner of Eight and Broadway, and between 1889 and 1895 housed a boot and shoe store. Between 1902 and 1908 the building was replaced by a new Exchange Bank Building which took this site and the adjacent site to the east.

In 1869 the Exchange National Bank shared a large two-story brick building with Gilman and Dorsey's Drugs and Jewelry. This building was constructed around 1865. This building can be seen in Ill. 2; in 1883 it is present on the map, and Ill. 5 shows the same building around 1900 after it had been altered with the addition of a fashionable mansard roof with dormers. The old storefront windows were replaced by iron columns, and the second story windows were altered. James H. Waugh organized the Exchange National Bank in July of 1865. Waugh was a prominent Columbian, serving on the Board of Curators of the University from 1867 to 1873. "He is also one of the promoters and a director in the construction of the Boone County and Jefferson City railroad from Centralia to Columbia and was one of the projectors of the gravel road system in Boone County. ••. Mr. Waugh is one of Columbia's most substantial citizens, and during his forty years in residence in Columbia has been connected with many of the enterprises which have made Columbia." (Ill. 13). (Columbia Herald, 1896)

Jeremiah Spires Dorsey came to Columbia in 1854 and started the first hardware store, and was banished in 1862 by order of General Merrill. He returned in 1865 and bought the drug store of Swallow and Gilman and added a jewelry department in 1867. He was the first railroad agent in Columbia and established the first insurance agency in the county in 1854. He also sold the first reaper and mower, and built a fine home at 1207 Broadway (Inventory Sheet #34). By 1911 Jeremiah had died but his son W.S. was running the drug store, which had moved to 914 Broadway. This move took place when the Exchange Bank expanded between 1902 and 1908, built a fine two-story brick structure in place of the 1865 structure (Ill. 7). (H. H. Kitson, History of Boone County, 1882.)

Further east in 1869 there were two one-story frame structures and a one-story frame structure, housing J.T. Singleton's Tailor Shop, Dr. W.T. Lenoir's office, and G.M. Baumgartner's Barber Shop. These were replaced before 1883 by two buildings of similar style. They were two-story, brick, with round-arched windows on the second story and pressed tin cornices (Ill. 12). They housed various businesses, including Henninger's Jewelers (Ill. 8 and 9.)

All of the above buildings (Ill. 10) were replaced by the present First National Bank building, the descendant of the Exchange National Bank. This structure was erected in August of 1975.

Item 45 (cont.)

Missouri Herald Facts and Figures, 1905; Plates: 1,4,3,5,6,11,12,14; Slides: 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 33, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14; interview, Dr. John Crighton.
This building still retains some of its original facade. When compared with Plate 15, the finials have been removed, and the original glass removed, replaced by new smoked glass and art glass. Not a trace remains of the original cast iron columned storefront. Some intset tile at the stoop remains, dating to around 1910. The canopy was added in 1968 and removed in October of 1978 (See slide 176 and Tribune article in Sheet #59.) The first floor is to be renovated. The second floor is.

To the east is a fine 1930 era facade; to the west is the Miller bldg., which Mr. Bear also owns and which has been cleaned and renovated. These three buildings had the canopy removed in Oct., 1978, and present one of the nicest cohesive blocks downtown. (Slide #19)

2. "Another brick buiding was erected by Mr. J. Th. Frier adjoining and to the west of the Matthews Hardware Store on Broad Jay." Columbia Mo. Saesman, Sept. 22, 1886. Plates 3, 5, 15, 18. Sheets 58, 63, 64. (Over)
to be renovated. The second floor is currently used as a private residence, an adaptive reuse very handsomely accomplished by the present occupants.

Item 43 cont.

built a rather large pretentious structure on 712-718 Broadway (Sheets 63 and 64.) This did not seem to last, however, and by 1908 he had moved again, this time to 808. Between 1895 and 1900 a clothing store moved into this building, Higbee and Hockaday. This store was to remain through 1936. The Missourian reported on Sept. 26, 1927 that "The firm of Higbee and Hockaday is putting in a lobby entrance twenty-two and a half feet long, the only one of its kind in the city. The work is being done by the Stewart Bros. Construction Company." The iron doors on the rear facade are rather interesting and first appeared in 1895 when there was a tin shop in the basement.

Item 45 cont.


Peck's Drug (circa 1925)

16. Themeatic Category
Peck's Drug (1925)

17. Date(s) or Period
bldg., pre 1883; facade, c. 1930.

18. Style or Design
facade, art deco

19. Architect or Engineer
facade, from St. Louis

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
drug store and grocery

22. Present Use
commercial

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Albert Price
Boone County Sank

25. Open to Pubic?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
2

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
brick

31. Wall Construction
brick

32. Roof Type & Material
flat

33. No. of Bays
Front 3

34. Wall Treatment
buff brick w/ tile dec.

35. Plan Shape rec.

36. Changes
(Explain in #42)

37. Condition
Interior: good
Exterior: good

38. Preservation
Underway?
No

39. Endangered?
Yes

40. Visible from
Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and
frontage on Road

42. Notes

Further Description of Important Features

Originally this space was two buildings with Italianate facades, pressed tin cornice, long, round-arched windows, acorn brackets, and cast-iron storefronts; they can be seen in Plate 15 between Charles Matthews Hardware on the west and Books and Stationery on the east. The present facade was appended over the two between 1925 and 1931 by a St. Louis architect. This fine facade, however, with its decorative polychrome terra cotta lintels and stringcourse is notable in its own right. This building in 1883 had a stairway in the center and a Dry Goods and Dwelling on the west, a Grocery on the east. In 1908 the rear portion of the east building was to be a glove factory. The west side was to be continuously occupied by various drug stores on up into the 30's. In 1895 Peck Drug Company, a well-known establishment, was on the site. It remained until after 1926. Between '26 and '31 the present facade was added across the two old spaces, and the

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Faces north on Broadway; both adjacent buildings to the east and west are older buildings, and are in good shape. The old Hays Hardware to the east has been remodelled, and to the west, Kirlin's will be getting a new first floor facade in the future. View of block, Slide 19.

Source of Information
Sanborn maps; Mr. Max Woods; Mr. Hurst John; Plate 15; Columbia Had Facts and Figures, 1905; Slides 129, 173 (ceiling removal), and 9 (present facade). Columbia Daily Tribune, Oct. 30, 1978

Prepared by
M. Matthews R. Walters

City of Columbia

Date: 1978
Revision Date(s): 1
Item 42 (cont.)

First floor storefront has been altered several times. The Purple Shoppe facade was added 8/24/72; this was replaced in October of 1978 when Mr. Philip Prather removed the canopy and appended a new first floor storefront of varnished oak and art glass. (Slides 173 and 191.)

Item 43 (cont.)

two renamed the Metropolitan Building. For several years in the 70's, up to 1978, two spaces were occupied by the Purple Shoppe. In October of 1979 two other businesses moved in, one the Record Bar.

North primary facade; 10, 74489

Second story detail; #13

South facade, from alley-74567
The victorian Italianate building retains some of its original character, however, the features have been altered. This façade originally extended to the east, identically, with four more windows. This section burned. (See Sheet 57.) The original iron-columned storefront is partially intact, with one column remaining. The columns were built by the Union Iron Foundry Company in St. Louis. The upper transom of small-paned glass was installed circa 1870. Between 1902 and 1908 a tin shop was added to the rear south facade.

This building has a long history of various commercial businesses. The building has been on the site since before 1883, when it was occupied by a piano store with billiards on the second floor. By 1889 a bookstore had joined the piano business, and by 1895 was solely a bookstore. This can be seen in Plate 15, "Books and Stationary" over the doorway. The Broadway Pharmacy, R.L. Fenley proprietor, followed in 1902, and by 1908 the building housed the Charles Matthews Hardware.

Facing north on Broadway, to east is intrusion, to west, older more contemporary façades. Part of an cohesive row of buildings. To the west the canopy has been to be removed.

Sources of Information:
Sanborn maps; Plate 15; 1902, 1911, 1921 City directories. See Sheets 60 and 63 for Charles Matthews information.
Item 42 (cont.)

Notice the corner bracket on the pressed tin cornice is missing on the east side where the block originally continued. The round-arched windows have the arches bricked-in and new glass enframements have been installed. At one time an inferior mortaring job was done. The canopy is appended. The interior, with its wooden flooring and shelving, survives, slightly altered by the present lessees, who have occupied the building since November of 1978. Before that time it was Missour Arts and Crafts, Jackie Slater, Proprietor, who also took advantage of the original interior features.

Item 43 (cont.)

Matthews was a well-known hardware merchant in Columbia for many years, and between 1893 and 1911 occupied 808, 804, and 712-718 Broadway. (See Sheets 60 and 63.) By 1921 W.L. Kirk, and Harold Hays had begun the Hays Hardware Company here. This is the business fondly remembered by many Columbia natives. Hays Hardware, with its wooden floor, pot belly stove, and kegs of nails survived well into the middle of the twentieth century.
Site of E. H. Guitar Shoes in 1910

This building because of its height interrupts the rhythm of the block. It is unfortunate that the new facade was not to the same level even if it was to be false. A stairway with landscaping leads to lower level shops. All in all the arrangement is tastefully designed. The problem remains that this was constructed with the canopy in place, and would present a nondescript facade on the second story in the case of

Further Description of Important Features

There were two two-story brick Italianate buildings on this site from before 1876 until they burned in 1976. These can be seen in Plate 15. By 1902 C.M. Pape sold shoes on the west and Baker, Robinson & Co. Groceries was on the east. By 1908 E.H. Guitar operated a shoe store on the west. Various hardware, clothing, and grocery stores occupied the site through the years. As early as 1910 the (over) description of Environment and Outbuildings faces north on Broadway. Only real intrusion in an otherwise fine cohesive Victorian block. (See the end of the block in Slide 19.)
Item 43 (cant.)

facade on the building on the west had been replaced with one of white brick. (See Plate 5.) Woolworth's occupied these two buildings when they burned.

The interior of E.H. Guitar's Shoe Store) located on the west side of the site) circa 1908. From Columbia) the Coming City) 1910.--
This originally was a three-story brick building. In 1971 the top upper two floors were removed and extensive remodelling done. The iron columns which remain are from the original storefront, cast by Pullis Bros. of St. Louis. The storefront was then bricked in and the brick painted white on the upper portion. The door opening on the west end of the north facade remains, but the windows to the east have been bricked in. This undoubtedly rates as one of Columbia's most drastic alterations.

History and Significance:
From 1883 to 1902 this site was occupied by a one-story frame carpenter's shop. Between 1903 and 1905 the present building was erected, occupied by Nowell's grocery store from 1908 through 1926. Various other businesses occupied the ground and second floors through the years. The Acacia Lodge was here as early as 1923 and bought the building from Nowell's in 1906. The Lodge still occupies the building.

Situated on the SW corner of North Ninth Street and East Walnut. Main facade opens onto the corner. Contributes to overall blighted appearance of this side of the street.
This fine Italianate building retains its original second story facade. The pressed tin cornice remains; the lunettes of the windows contain a decorative wooden fan motif painted beige. Although the original glass has been replaced, it does not rule upon the character of the building. Brick is unaltered and in good condition. First floor storefront completely altered. The canopy has been appended, and the intrusion to the west is made like has encroached upon the corner of this building.

In 1886 there was a two-story frame barber shop on this site owned by Jacob Sellinger. It escaped the fire of 1886 which destroyed much of the 900 block to the east, but was replaced between 1889 and 1895 by the present building. Sellinger originally built this structure for his same business. Sellinger's Barber Shop included 1902 and 1908 it became the Strawn-Holland Dry Goods over.

Faces north on Broadway. To the east, older building but with new facade; to the west is an intrusion, built after a fire. This is one of the finest extant Victorian facades on Broadway.

April 2, 1886 Statesman; Columbia, the Coming City, 1910; Inventory Sheets #54, 55; Picturesque Columbia, 1900 Plate 15
Co., J.W. Strawn, Pres., A.F. Neate, Sec. Treas. Strawn has a long history of selling dry goods in Columbia, originally operating in the building further east on the SE corner of Ninth and Broadway (Inv. Sheet #54.) The building immediately adjacent to the east (Inv. Sheet #55) also housed a dry goods establishment. The two firms, with the principals of J.W. Strawn and R.F. RogeTs, eventually evolved into what is today Neate's, which occupies both this building and the one to the east.

This building, with its carved fan lunettes, its transoms of ornamental muranese, and its inset stone corbel table, bears a striking resemblance to the Herald Tribune Building on the corner of Hitt and Broadway. The Tribune, built in 1892, was constructed by Morris Frederick Bell and his assistant W.L. Garver. The dates correspond, and it is quite possible this building was also constructed by one of the two.

Interior of the building when it was Strawn-Holland Dry Goods. "A.F. Neate, Sec.-Trens." From Columbia, the Coming City of Central Missouri, 1910.
This building, originally Italianate, has an Italianate facade and opens onto the northeast corner. The present cut-stone facade and its classical lines were put on by the Phillips Const. Co. in 1927. The first floor storefront has been entirely altered. The canopy is suspended. The added facade extends immediately around the corner down Ninth Street the length of two bays, at which point the stone facing ends and the original brick east facade can be seen, although the original windows and first floor (over).

This building has a long and interesting history as a dry goods establishment. In 1883 the west portion housed a dry goods store, Strawn, Bouchet & Co.; and the Wright Grocery Store was on the north corner. The fire of 1886, which destroyed much of the block to the east, did some damage to the painted roof and windows in the south end of the building.* In 1889 the building in the first floor was re-framed and the lower two stories were added.

Structure I

Neate's


Thematic Category

Original Date: Italianate; new classical facade added in 1927

Architect or Engineer

Contractor or Builder

Original Use, if apparent

Dry goods, grocery store

Present Use

Dry goods

Ownership

Public

Private

Name/Address

Mary Frances Hunt
1503 University Avenue

Located on the southwest corner of Ninth and Broadway. Extends south down Ninth St. Neate's extends east into adjoining structure, which has a fine Italianate facade. Very prominent downtown location.

Item 42. (Cont.)

Floor openings on this facade have been altered also. Star turnbuckles can be seen on this facade. The added stone front has rather elegant carved supports beneath each corner of the two sets of windows.

Item 43. (Cont.)

West was occupied by Strawn, Rogers, & Co. Dry Goods. Between 1889 and 1895 Straw went into business on his own and moved east across the street (Inv. Sheet #54.) Rogers set up his own store, and in 1905 the west portion was R.F. Roger's Dry Goods, with Wheeler's Jewelry Store on the east corner. Around 1909 Rogers went into business with Mr. Holland and moved back across the street further down the block to 814, starting the Strawn-Holland Dry Goods Co., A.F. Neate Sec. Treas. This firm eventually evolved into what is now Neate's.

It is possible that this building dates back to the Civil War. Winterton C. Curtis in A Damned Yankee Professor in Little Dixie, printed in the Missourian from April 2. to 20, 1957, specifically refers to this building:

"High on the east wall at the SW corner of Broadway and Ninth, an old timer pointed out to me certain sears on the bricks, which he said were made when some guerrillas rode into town during the Civil War and shot out with the Yankee soldiers then quartered in the University Building, but these marks were plastered over years ago. Columbia seems to care nothing for its past." page 12.

Since the present building was built before 1883, and is therefore the one to which Curtis refers, it could be one of the oldest buildings on Broadway.
**Historic Inventory**

**1. Name(s)**
Barth's

**2. County**
Boone

**3. Location**
Columbia - Parks & Rec.

**4. Specific Location**
827 Broadway
Lot 219 Block 13 Old Town

**5. City, Town**
Rural, Township & Village
Columbia

**6. Site Plan with North Arrow**
See Xeroxes

**7. UTM Coordinates**

**8. Name of Established District**

**9. Thematic Category**
16. Architect or Period
17. Character or Period
18. S.Y. or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use

**10. Present Use**
Clothing Store

**11. No. Stories**
28. 0

**12. Basement?**
29. Yes ✓

**13. Condition**
37. Int. flor good
38. Exter flor fair

**14. Owner's Name & Address, if known**
Mercantile Trust Co. Assoc. and Henrietta B. Lang, et al.

**15. Ownership**
Public ✓

**16. Visible from Public Road?**
Yes ✓

**17. Visible from Frontage on Road?**
Yes ✓

**18. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

**19. Further Description**
Although not particularly outstanding, this building when constructed in 1909 had a distinctive neat facade. The canopy greatly destroys the front facade, and the ornate second story windows with their decorative glass have been replaced. The first floor shop windows have been altered, and the color scheme is now monochromatic. Inset block inscribed "Victor Barth Building." Iron railing on rear windows.

**20. History and Significance**
The significance of this building lies in the importance of the Barth family to the Boonslick area. Moses Barth was born in Illingen Prussia in 1824. In 1847 he migrated to America. He was an itinerant peddler in Pennsylvania, moving to the Boonslick area and peddling in Boone and Howard Counties. His brother Alex soon followed him. He went gold hunting in California, came back, and

**21. Environment and Outbuilding**
Situated on the NW corner of North Ninth and Broadway, this building has not been altered extensively and has tremendous potential for restoration. The owner has stated however that no restoration is planned.

**22. Sources**

**23. Date**
17/7/78

**24. Revision Date(s)**
2/26/79
started a business in Rocheport. He had close contacts in the east through his marriage to Minna Jacobs to her brother Michael Jacobs of Philadelphia. These two firms kept and steady trade and contact until the Civil War. He did well in Rocheport until the War--Rocheport was devastated and he lost everything. He moved to Columbia in 1863, started again in Rocheport right after the War, but this time the business collapsed and he lost everything. He declared bankruptcy in 1870. More Barths immigrated and soon clothing stores opened up under Barth management in Rocheport, Columbia, Boonville, Mexico, Lamar, Trenton, and out of state. Joseph V. and Victor, two nephews, came at the close of the War and opened shop in Columbia.

The Barth nephews followed the same course as their uncle Moses; they peddled for several years and in 1868 opened a small store with a twenty foot frontage on Ninth and Broadway. They began a clothing company with a few furnishing goods and a few suits of men's clothing. Four years later another nephew, Gustav came to work as a clerk. Business prospered. Victor had "tireless energy and worked constantly at his trade. He bought small amounts of merchandise and always reinvested the profit in a new stock of goods. He gained a reputation for being very progressive because of his effective management and extensive use of credit. Often it was easier to get credit from Victor Barth than any other merchant in town. This trust in his clientele served his purpose well, especially in building up his trade with the students of the University of Missouri." (Kantor)

The present building was constructed on the site of the old one in 1909 when he outgrew his old shop. "The new building became one of the largest and finest mercantile establishments in the Midwest." On October 18, 1909, when Victor Barth died, he was the oldest merchant in Columbia and one of the town's most beloved and most prominent businessmen.

Isadore Barth then took over the store; in 1916 he was elected President of the Missouri Retail Clothier Assoc. By the 1920's he had tripled the stock and capital he had received when he had taken over. Isadore also became a prominent Columbian and was well known for his generous nature and his extended credit policies. When he died in 1936 the downtown Columbia closed shop for his funeral. At this time the present owner, Mr. James W. Hourigan, bought a half-interest in Barth's. When Joseph Barth died in 1946 Hourigan bought the remaining interests.

Item 45 (cont.)

Picturesque Columbia, 1900; Slides, 5,6 and 26-29; telephone interview with Mr. James W. Hourigan. Main source of the above: "The Barth Family: A Case Study of Pioneer Immigrant Merchants" by Harvey A. Kantor, Missouri Historical Review, Summer 1968, pp. 410-430.
# Historic Inventory

**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

## Historic Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name(s) of Present Owner(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
<th>Type of Design</th>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
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### Specific Location
900 East Broadway  
100 x 42½ ft. NW pt lot 165  
Block 15, Old Town  
City of Town: Columbia  
If Rural, Township & Vicinity: Columbia  
See Xeroxes

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<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Before 1885</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
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<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
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### Owner's Name & Address
Mary Frances Hunt  
1503 University

### Condition

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<td>good</td>
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### Special Comments

-1. Yes, X  
-2. No, X

### Additional Information

-3. Yes, X  
-4. No, X

### Xeroxes

---

**Note:** The document includes additional data points such as coordinates, site plan, and foundation, wall, roof type, number of bays, wall treatment, and plan shape. However, the specific details are not fully transcribed or are not clearly visible in the provided image.
photo: 31. The canopy is appended. Star turnbuckles are still extant on the west facade.

Item 43 (cont.)

Goods Company, in the west portion. J.W. Strawn was a prominent Columbian; in 1896 he had been in the dry goods business in Columbia for 37 years and "is one of the town's conservative and most esteemed citizens." (Bio. sketch, C. Mo. Herald Hist. Ed., 1896.) The cast portion housed Hopper's Drug Store. By 1914 Sykes & Broadhead Clothing Store occupied the entire building. By that time the original cast-iron, columned facade had been altered (See picture, Inventory Sheet 1161.) The second floor was the first home of the Columbia Telephone Exchange, which was to move south on Ninth around 1910.

*N. W. Strawn, around 1910, went into business with Mr. Holland and opened the Strawn-Holland Dry Goods Company directly across the street to the west. (See Inventory Sheet #55.)
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>Boone National Savings, 9th and Broadway</td>
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<td>S.L. Shepherd</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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### Sources of Information
- Columbia Missourian, various, 1921; History of Boone County, Western Historical Company, 1882; Interview, Dr. John Crighton; Max Woods; Sanborn maps; Plates 4, 13; Slides 36-40, 17, 83, 84; State Historical Society of Mo.

### History and Significance

This building has a fine terracotta facade and a classical entablature. The facade has, however, deteriorated. Elegant entry has the seal of the state of Missouri over the doorway; the cornerstone of the second Haden Bldg. is inset on the SW corner; Haden Bldg., 1901. Bronze inset plaque on main facade: Haden Bldg., 1921. A great alteration is the replacement of the 7 \times 5 square-paned window glass by an aqua glass that greatly

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Situated on the NE corner of Ninth and Broadway. To the east are older buildings in poor condition. To the north on Ninth Street is also an older building.
primary S facade 74400, #31. 
Main entry 74400, #32 
Bronze plaque S facade, 74400 #33 
Old cornerstone, NW corner, 74400 28 
West facade 74400, #29 

Item 42 (cont.)

detracts from the window treatment. The awnings are gone, including a fine iron canopy that sheltered an entryway to the east of the main entry, on the south facade. The far east bay housed separate businesses and still does, with the canopy attached only to this portion of the facade. The building, with its corinthian columns and impressive entryway, is architecturally one of the finest in downtown Columbia. The original storefront can be seen in Slide #17. The fine lettering in the architrave, Boone County Trust Company, has been removed and replaced by Boone National Savings.

Item 43 (cont.)

Broadway Hill, the driver whipped his horses to full speed for the final dash to Gentry's Tavern. (Creighton)

In 1877 Garth Hall was erected on this site. It was used for minstrels and theatrical companies until April 20, 1883, when the last entertainment took place. It is possible that Garth's Hall was remodelled into the Haden Opera House; the two floor plans are almost identical, with an addition of a mansard roof taking place in the 1889 plan. Whatever the facts, however, the Haden Opera House was one of Columbia's most magnificent Victorian edifices. Its formal opening took place on April 20, 1884; the drawing plans and specifications for the Opera were done by W.R. Parsons and Sons, with the construction work being done by James F. Stewart and John Christ. Joel H. Haden, the builder, was one of Boone County's most successful citizens. He was a farmer, with a residence 1.5 miles north of the city. His home still survives on North 63, and is now a restaurant. "Mr. Haden is in every sense of the word a self-made man, having accumulated a large fortune by his individual effort." (History of Boone County, 1882.) When the Opera was built, Haden was 72 years old. This building in 1900 housed Nowell's groceries and a drug store, with many offices in the upper three stories. B.E. Hatton spoke of the Opera in the Columbia Missourian in 1922: "Those were the days, when we played the legitimate stage. We had such actors as Thomas W. Keen, Frederick Gene Blair and beautiful Laura Bigger; Ward, James O'Neill, and his wife. They wouldn't cheapen themselves by any such vaudeville acting as we have now-a-days. Those were the days too when we didn't rob everybody we met. For even our best shows we never charged more than $1."

In 1900 the first Haden Bldg. burned, and a large 3-story brick structure promptly took its place, the second Haden Bldg. This housed Tilley's Pharmacy on the corner for many years, as well as the Boone County Trust Co. It also housed Gant Bros. Groceries, around 1902-1905. The second Haden Bldg. also burned, around 1920, and the present and third Haden Bldg. was erected in 1921 by the Boone County Trust Company. This trust company was to combine with another very old Columbia banking firm, the Columbia Savings Bank (Inventory Sheet #52)
The original frame structure on this site in 1883 (See 188). Sanborn map) burned in a fire on March 28, 1886, that destroyed much of this block of the south side of Broadway. That same year a two-story iron-columned brick Italianate building was constructed on the site. The fire story is recounted in the Sept. 22, 1886 Missouri Statesman:

"Next in line was the two-story frame structure, formerly shoe shop and by Mrs. Richardson as a millinery store) Tobias' gallery upstairs. After the fire Messrs. W. B. Kelliher and Jacob Sellinger became the purchasers of the ground and they have erected thereon a beautiful plate glass front store room—two-story, metal roof. It is occupied by Kelliher & Cook, undertakers and dealers in pro-duce."

To the east is an old Victorian block; to the west another contemporary Victorian building. This structure breaks the rhythm of the block with its incompatible height and is a definite visual intrusion.

Sanborn maps; Mr. Hurst John; Mr. Max Woods; Slide 108; Columbia No. Herald 1st. Edition, 1896; C. No. Herald Facts and Figures, 1903; Columbia No. Statesman, Sept. 22, 1886; Columbia, the Comming City, 1910.
many years (see accompanying material). Newman was a prominent Columbian. The building also housed the Crown Drug Store for quite a while, and had already been remodelled several times, having lost its original storefront, when it burned in 1971. Hurst Joll: constructed the present building in the same year.
### Historic Inventory

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

See Xeroxes after 1883.

---

### Further Description of Important Features

This block retains much of its original Victorian facade above the canopy, with its pressed tin cornice and decorative brick lintels. Storm windows have detracted from the window treatment, which is still intact in the building to the west. The brick is unpainted. The original cast-iron columned storefront seen in Plate 2 has been replaced.

### History and Significance

Refer to Sheet #51 and accompanying Sanborn maps.

The Columbia Savings Bank was on this site for many years, through 1931. It eventually combined with the Boone County Trust Company.

### Coordinates

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### Sources of Information

"Please note accompanying illustration on other side, from The Columbia Herald Facts and Figures, 1903.

Nax Woods."
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<td><strong>Further Description of Important Features</strong></td>
<td>This building retains much of its original Victorian facade and has excellent possibilities for restoration. Plate 2 shows the building around the turn of the century, and the second floor has not been altered extensively structurally. Originally the brick was not painted, which highlighted the decorative circular openings on the second floor as well as the main south facade. In 1833 Richard Gentry’s Tavern was on the site immediately to the west (Inv. Sheet #19). In 1853 Ann Hawkins Gentry moved the tavern and post office into a two-story frame house just east of the old Tavern site; this house once stood on this site. This house can clearly be seen in the Birdseye View of Columbia in 1869, Plate 19. The Sanborn map shows a very similar frame two-story (over) facade. Faces south on Broadway; directly west is Boone Savings &amp; Loan. Directly east is an adjacent building of very similar design; they are however separate buildings. See Xeroxes.</td>
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Item 42 (cont.)

glass has also been haphazardly replaced, to the detriment of the facade. This building could easily be restored to its original appearance on the upper story. The first floor, however, has been entirely altered from its original storefront with cast-iron columns.

Item 43 (cont.)

house on the site in 1883. This is probably the same house Ann moved into in 1853; in 1883 it was in use as a boarding house. In 1895 the present building was constructed, as well as the rest of the frontage on Broadway extending east to Tenth Street; it is possible a fire wiped out this portion of Broadway, mostly frame buildings. In 1910 the east portion of the building housed the Rochester Clothing Co. and the west portion the Herman R. Richards Meat Co.
This block of buildings, including the ones to the west (Sheet #52) is very nearly intact. On the second story, the slanted shingled roof was originally a skylight for a photography studio. The original "studio" can still be seen on the old glass in the block to the east. The facade to the east (including the skylight) and the facade to the west are separated by owner and by some alterations. This block was moved on July 4, 1886. Therefore, the previous buildings on the site before the new intrusion.

This history will discuss the entire block, keyed to the Sanborn maps, and will suffice for Inventory Sheet #52 also. The story of this block illitates from the Sept. 22, 1886 Columbia Missouri Statesman, which recounts the building of the block after a fire destroyed the previous buildings. This fire took place on Sunday, March 28, 1886. Therefore, the previous buildings on the site before the new intrusion.

Faces north on Broadway; building to the east was once part of this block but has a new facade. This block is eminently restorable; the original glass on the east portion should be preserved if possible. To the west is new intrusion.

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specifically discusses the block from the west edge of the skylight, going east, except in the history, Item 43, which discusses the entire block.

The brick has been painted red. The original storefront with its iron columns (Plate 2) has been replaced. The canopy has been appended. The decorative pressed tin cornice and the original brick lintels still remain.

Item 43 (cont.)

fire call be keyed to the 1883 Sanhorn. After the fire, the present block was built, in 1886, by J.S. Dorsey, the same owner of the previous buildings. Dorsey was a prominent Columbian (Sec Inventory Sheet #16.) The block to the east, including the skylight, is still in the Dorsey estate. The following is from the 1886 Statesman:

"The next in order westward were two brick store houses-- the first occupied by the Hatton's with a stock of wallpaper, etc. (A) and next Goulding's Confectionary and oyster parlor (B). Above these was Thomas' Photography gallery. Then came the one-story frame office, occupied by Dr. W.T. Maupin (C). Adjoining this a few feet back in the yard, was the frame dwelling, the home of Mrs. Longeay and family, who also used the one-story brick store-room to the west as a millinery store (D). All these five buildings, and the ground on which they stood, were the property of Mr. J.S. Dorsey. Today we look at the changes wrought by the fire! We now have five handsome store houses, all under one roof, with solid plate-glass fronts--in fact a row of handsome buildings. At the east end of the five comes the hardware store of Maupin and Norwood, a new firm (A); next the Pacific Express Office and Western Union Telegraph office (B); next comes the new dry goods firm of Winn and Wright (C); west of this is Goulding's Little Gem Confectionary (D) followed by the Columbia Savings Bank (E). Above all these are large, well ventilated and well-appointed rooms--including a most commodious and elegant suite of rooms for a photographic gallery. Mrs. E. A. Richardson has rented rooms east of the gallery on the second story for a millinery store. The entrance to these rooms is on Broadway between the stores occupied as the Express office and that of Winn and Wright."
This building originally had a facade identical to that of the buildings adjoining it to the west (Plate 2). It had three windows on the second story, and it was differentiated from the block to the east by small finials at each end. The present facade was appended c. 1950; slide #187 shows the beautifully designed original storefront that matched the white glazed brick upper story. The decorative medallion in the center of the storefront is notable.

Alterations took place in 1962, '64, & '71.

A two-story building occupied this site in 1883; it burned in the fire of 1886 and was replaced the same year: "Whilst next door to this, in the old row, was a good two story brick building, owned by Mr. George W. Lukens, of Pilot Grove, Mo., formerly of Columbia, and occupied by Booth and Hall as a furniture establishment.

Faces north on Broadway: adjacent to the east is a building with a similar but older facade, dating to 1910. To the west survives the rest of an older Italianate block, to which this building originally was identical. The

Sanborn maps; Max Woods; Plates 2 and 16; building permits, Dept. of Public W?rks; Storefront slide # 187 from Columbia, No. Progress Edition, 1953; Columbia, Missouri Statesman, 1886; Xeroxes detail, slide 142.
Item 43 (cont.)

is an improvement. It is now occupied by Mrs. Gerling's Confectionary and Restaurant." (1886 Statesman) Jimmie's College Inn was on this site for twenty years; it burned in 1935 and was remodelled. The building got a new facade of white glazed brick circa 1945-50, and was Julie's Dress Shop. (Slide187)

Item 44 (cont.)

of this block of buildings in terms of height and design is important and should be preserved. This building, as can be seen from slide 183, has excellent storefront renovation potential. The building currently is in a deteriorated shabby condition, with dilapidated shutters covering the second story windows.
### Historic Inventory

**Type:** Nursery

**Location:** Columbia Parks & Rec

**Site:** 2. Site Pldt with North Arrow

**Site Data:**
- **Name of Site:** Suzanne's--The Shoe Loft
- **Address:** O.E. Dewerthern's Jewelry Store (c. 1900)

**Date(s) or Period:**
- **1886**

**Style or Design:** Italianate

**Contractor or Builder:**
- **Original Use:**
- **Res. & Cont.:**

**Present Use:**
- **Clothing**

**Ownership:**
- **Public**
- **Private**

**Condition:**
- **Interior:** Exterior poor

**Precaution:**
- **Vandalism?** Yes

**Protection:**
- **Yes**
- **No**

**Endangered?**
- **By Whom?**
- **By Whom?**

**Visible from Public Road?**
- **Yes**
- **No**

**Notes:**
- This is an entirely new facade, placed on a 1886 building.
- However, this facade is still notable (date: 1910.) and the first floor, if not so hidden by the canopy, could be remodelled accordingly.

**Rear addition also dates to 1910.**

### History and Significance

The location of this building has some Civil War history; Warren Dalton tells of a slave being sold in exchange for one of the downtown buildings, near an old well behind this site. It is referred to as a public well in A History of Columbia and Boone County, in 1872 this well was cleaned and sealed. pre-1883 this site was occupied by a two-stor frame building on the lot of O. E. Dewerthern's Jewelers Site. In the event by Hoover & Sons.

**Faces north on Broadway; lies between two contemporary buildings, one to the west with similar, newer facade placed on sometime around 1950.** This building's upper story is in a deteriorated state and presents a shabby facade.

**Occupants:**
- **Interviews:**
- **Max Mathews:**
- **L. W. C. Oliver:**

**Prepared by:**
- **B. W. H вместе с городом:**

**Revised Date(s):**
- **7/4/78 3/21/79**

**Article 19, page 1:**
Item 43 (cont.)

Grocery, owned by J.L. Stephens. It burned in the fire of 1886 and Stephens built the present building. A view of this fine Victorian structure can be seen at the extreme left in Plate #2. It boasted a cornice ornament and ornate window enframements. The building had a plate glass and galvanized iron front and originally housed Schlater's Restaurant and Confectionary, with "The Sentinel" occupying the rear room upstairs. By 1889 it had a queensware store, and had other various occupants until the turn of the century when G.E. Dewerthern and D.P. Richards had jewelry stores on the site for many years. The plate shows the old clock in front, belonging to D.P. Richards, circa 1908.

At some date, perhaps c. 1950 when the adjacent building to the west was also remodelled, an entirely new front facade of white glazed brick was laid. In 1957 an addition was built; in 1972 the building was cleaned and resealed.

Item 45 (cont.)


Interior of present building in 1903, when it was G.E. DeWerthern's Jewelry Store. From Facts and Figures, 1905.
This building has much the same history as the adjacent building to the west; they were built in the same style. In 1883 this site was occupied by a large two-story frame Boarding House (See Inv. Sheet #20.) This block along with the block to the west and the block to the east were all constructed facade: 74485, [1895].

The building retains much of its original victorian facade and has excellent opportunities for restoration. Plate 2 shows the building around the turn of the century and the second story facade has not been altered too extensively. Originally the brick was not painted, which highlighted the decorative circular openings on the second story as well as the [topped] arches over the windows (over).

Faces south on Broadway; directly west is a building built in a very similar but not identical style. Directly east is a defaced and disfigured building which was once the O'Rear Block.

**Important Features**

- The Pen Point, Brown's Shoe Fit Co.
- Ynkebilt's Cigars and C.C. Clendenin's Pool Hall

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**Sources of Information**

- Sanborn maps; plate 2: Columbia Herald Tribune Facts and Figures, 1905; City Directory, 1902.
Item 43 and 42 (cont.)

Two convex windows stand out from the rest of the facade; they have cast-iron enframements extending over the round arches, and curved window glass. This treatment is unique to this building, and is not repeated on the adjacent building to the west. It is possible that this window glass is original. The first floor has been altered from its original cast-iron columned storefront. The canopy is appended. In 1902 the west side housed Klingbeil's Cigars & Tobaccos; the east, C.C. Clendenin's Pool Hall.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson-City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

Columbia Mercantile/Roo S. V. P.

Originally Booth & Hall Undertakers, Long Bros.

See Xeroxes.

The plain Italianate facade of this building can be still seen. However, several drastic alterations and rehabs have greatly damaged the building's structural integrity. The brick has been 'sandblasted and poorly tuckpointed, and the half-timbered transom window design and totally out of context. Storefront alterations contribute to the overall unimpressive facade. Canopy is appended to the front facade.

Pre-1883 this site was occupied by a 2½ story frame structure, Parker and Dearing Furn. Dealers and to the west Mrs. Gerling's conf. and restaurant. These two buildings burned in 1889 and were replaced by the present structure in the same year. Major R.J. Booth, the present owner's father, built the present structure. It was a handsome building with a plate glass storefront and a meta

d Description of Environment and Outbuildings. The building extends around the corner; building including addition extends south to alley to the west are contemporary buildings with newer facades but still

Sources: 2. Sanborn maps; Max Woods; Interview, Acena Booth; April 2, 1886 Weekly Missouri Statesman; Sept. 22, 1886 Weekly Missouri Statesman.

Building permits, Dept. Public Works.

Prepared by M. Matthews B. WalteJ5
Organized by City of Columbia
Date 7/4/78 3/21/70
Item 43(cont.)

and dealers in furniture and Long Brothers grocers. Through the years the building housed many varied businesses. Building permits were issued in January of 1949, when the storefront was altered for Harzfeld's. In 1969 the building burned and the drastic remodellings now visible took place. More alterations took place in 1972 and 1975.

View of NE corner #17, 74488.
View of east facade, #18, 74488.
North facade #19
South facade #33, 74488
South facade, west portion of window detail. #34, 74488.
In 1883 this site was occupied by a one story frame building owned by Miss Emma O'Rear. This was her residence and where she also operated a millinery shop. E.C. Gill's Carriage Factory was to the east. This was owned by the John B. Gordon family, who had a large two-story residence to the east across Tenth St. Both of these buildings burned on Dec. 29, 1884. By 1889 various one-story brick and frame buildings were on the site. These were all removed in 1895 when the O'Rear block was constructed, named after Miss Emma O'Rear. This was a solid 3 story 6 bay structure, with the third floor having tall round-arched windows with art glass in the arch. A pressed tin cornice was topped by a decorative tin gable piece giving the name and date of the block. The building was an established landmark in the downtown location.

On the NW corner of Tenth and Broadway Streets, this structure is in a prominent downtown location. It adjoins to the west a contemporary bldg., to the north are also older buildings.

### Further Description: Important Features

- **O'Rear Block**
- **Thematic Category**
- **Theme(s) or Period**
  - 1895
- **Style or Design**
  - Italianate
- **Architect or Engineer**
- **Contractor or Builder**
- **Original Use**
  - Commercial
- **Present Use**
  - Same
- **Ownership**
  - Private
- **Stories**
  - 3
- **Foundation Material**
  - Brick
- **Structure/Object**
- **Local Contact Person or Organization**
- **Other Surveys in Which Included**
- **Preservation Intensity**
  - Fair
- **Endangered?**
  - Yes
  - By What?
- **Visible from Public Road?**
  - Yes

### Additional Sources of Information
- **Sanborn Maps**
  - Columbia Herald Facts and Figures, 1905 Mr. Max Woods
  - Dr. John C. Crighton Picturesque Columbia, 1900, Plates 16, 17, and 22.
  - Sanborn Maps Slides 114-117.

### Prepared by
- Mary J. Matthews, City of Columbia 7/14/78 7/4/78
Columbia, becoming a prominent part of the streetscape (Plates 22, 17, and 16.) Around 1900 the Block was occupied by Henry Wise's California Fruit Store, T.A. Murray's Restaurant, J.G. Long's Fruit and Confections, and Gant Bros. Grocers. Henry Wise moved to Columbia from St. Louis and started business in 1893. The 1896 Columbia Missouri Herald Historical Edition reported in his brief biography "He is building up an excellent trade at his well-stocked fruit store." By 1905 he had moved to the SE corner, and C.F. Rogers' Meat Market occupied his old location on the SW corner.

The O'Rear Block eventually fell into hard times. It burned in the 30's, was remodelled, and the third story and then the second story were torn off at different times in the 40's and early 50's. The sills of the second story windows are all that remain of the once impressive facade. The canopy has been appended to the building and the original storefronts with their cast iron columns have all been replaced.

1. South primary facade; 74485 #5.
2. SE corner and canopy, #7.
3. South facade, #8.
The first building erected for the First Presbyterian Church was located on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut in 1832. A one-story brick building, which stood on the site in question at the southeast corner, cost around $1000 and did not have a steeple or bell. The second church building, which stood on the site in question at the southeast corner, was finished in October of 1846. This church was situated on the SE corner of East Broadway and S. Tenth St., in a prominent downtown position. To the east are older buildings. On the corner of a busy intersection, the site is almost devoid of greenery.
stood until 1893 when it was torn down for a fine Romanesque cut stone church which cost $30,000 in 1894. J.T. Cairns was the architect, with John W. Wilson and son doing the contracting work (III. 2). The organ in the church was one of the finest in the state, built by Kilgin and Son of St. Louis. This fine church was demolished in 1966 by the Presbyterian church congregation for the present structure. The organ was given to the Trinity Pres. Church of Columbia. The Pres. Church then moved south on Hitt St., demolishing one of Columbia's finest mansions, the W.W. Garth home, for its present site. The old church site was sold by the church to several downtown businessmen who used the lot for parking until 1975, when St. Louis Federal Savings and Loan Assoc. bought the site and constructed the present building, which was finished on December 15, 1975.

Item 45 (cont.)

4.0ne Hundred Years History of Columbia Pres. Church. Address delivered by North Todd Gentry, Wednesday, October 17, 1928.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1 N°</strong></th>
<th>23</th>
<th><strong>4 Present Name(s)</strong></th>
<th>D &amp; M Sound, the French Room</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Family</strong></td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td><strong>5 Other Name(s)</strong></td>
<td>Stephens College Endowment Building</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7 Location</strong></td>
<td>Columbia Parks &amp; Rec.</td>
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<td><strong>6 Specific Location</strong></td>
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<td><strong>H Site</strong></td>
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<td>See Xeroxes</td>
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</table>
around the College campus. In 1904 the curators sold some of this residential property and used the money to buy the Gordon property; hence "Stephens College Endowment Building" inscribed at the cornice level, above the second story windows on the south facade. It was in 1904 that the addition was built to the north. Major alterations to the front facade date between 1925 and 1945; the round arches over the windows were filled in, the cornice and finials removed, and the building was painted white. What looks like cast-iron lintels are also gone, and the first floor has been entirely altered, with the canopy appended. The star turnbuckles can be seen still. Around the turn of the century this building housed P.B. Venable's Pool and Billiard Room on the west side, a rather ritzy establishment for several years. Venable was a prominent Columbian.

P.B. Venable, from the 1896 Herald.
Koeppen's Florist (circa 1902-1914)

### History and Significance
The facade of this building was originally in a Victorian style with a pressed tin cornice and finials at the corners. The facade with the fancy arcaded gable trimmed with white terra cotta was not added until around 1930; the canopy almost obliterates this nice architectural feature. When first constructed as a florist shop, a greenhouse was appended to the rear, over.

The early history of this site is the same as the site to the west (Inventory Sheet #23), with the Gordon house occupying the land from before 1883 to the time that it (over)

### Sources of Information
Sanborn maps Plates 11, 17, 20, and 22.
Columbia, the Coming City, 1910 Mr. Max Woods
Columbia City Directory Listing for 1902.

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The facade of this building was originally in a Victorian style with a pressed tin cornice and finials at the corners. The facade with the fancy arcaded gable trimmed with white terra cotta was not added until around 1930; the canopy almost obliterates this nice architectural feature. When first constructed as a florist shop, a greenhouse was appended to the rear, over.

The early history of this site is the same as the site to the west (Inventory Sheet #23), with the Gordon house occupying the land from before 1883 to the time that it (over)
Item 42 (cont.)

extending back to the alley. Between 1914 and 1925 the greenhouse was torn down. The original storefront of the building has been replaced, but the terra cotta molding around the glass still remains.

Item 43 (cont.)

burned in 1888. In 1895 the site was still vacant (Plate 22.) In 1902 the present structure was built, with Charles H. Koeppen's florist shop being the first occupant.
<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>46</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boone</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Location of Building</td>
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<td>Columbia Ps &amp; Rec.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Present Name(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Uptown Theatre</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Other Name(s)</td>
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<td>Post Office (c. 1895-c. 1904)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Location

1010 E. Broadway
Lot 161, Block 16; Old Tow
City of Town: "Rural Towns" p & Vicinity

### Site Plan with Nth Auow

See Xeroxies

### Coordinates

<table>
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<th>UTM</th>
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</table>

| Site 1. Building X1 |

### Name of Established District

Distric

### Date(s) or Period

1920's facade

### Theme Category

- Date
- Category
- Old and new

### No. of Stories

20. Contraction, o' Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use
23. Historic and Short Description
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. First Bank of Commerce Trust
26. East side; Commonwealth Theatre
27. West side

### Condition of Interior

- Fair
- Poor
- Excellent

### Preservation Underway

- Yes
- No

### Endangered?

- Yes
- No

### Visible from Public Road

- Yes
- No

### Distance from and Frontage

OVER Photo

---

**Further Description of Important Values**

The present multi-colored green/red/yellow plastic facade was added between 1914 and 1925 to an old building dating to 1895. The original theatre facade had "UPTOWN" running down the tall projection on the west side (Plate 16). This lettering has since been removed. The old part of the building can be seen on the west facade. An addition has been appended to the rear south facade. The two rear facades of the building have been altered.

This site was occupied by various frame structures in 1883-1889. Between 1889 and 1895 a large two-story brick building had been built on the site. In 1895 the west portion of the building housed the post office and had two large bay windows on the front facade, which can be seen in plates 17 and 22. In 1902 the east portico was a millinery. In 1904 the Nickelodian was opened on the west side of the site.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Faces north on Broadway. To the west is a new intrusion, the St. Louis Federal Savings and Loan. To the east is an older, altered and undistinguished building. The bright facade of the Uptown considerably brightens this part of town, and

### Plates

17, 22, and 16. Max Woods; Sanborn maps; *B.E. Hatton, telling the history of Columbia's theatre business in the June 29, 1922 edition of the University Missourian.
and was the first regular picture show in Columbia. It was owned and operated by Mrs. Joseph Craigo. "The seats were old church pews that always made you feel as though you had done a day's cotton-chopping before the show was half over."* In 1908 the west portion was a confectionary.

Between 1914 and 1925 the present facade was appended to the north primary view, and the bay windows were removed. At all times the building has had a wall separating the east side from the west, and the east side even today has been used for various shops while the west portion since 1904 has been a movie-house.
In 1883 there was a small one-story brick building on this site. By 1889 a two-story brick building was on the site, used as a dwelling on the first floor. The second floor, with its central skylight, was the Thomas Photography Gallery. By 1895 the first floor was a millinery. This little building can be clearly seen in Slide 183 from the Oct. 20, 1893 edition of the Columbia, Mo. Herald. Plate 17 from a postcard courtesy of the State Hist. Society of Mo.

Interview, Mrs. Louise Stephens

Sanborn maps; Plate 17; Slide 183 from the Oct. 20, 1893 edition of the Columbia, Mo. Herald. Plate 17 from a postcard courtesy of the State Hist. Society of Mo.

Sources: Interview, Mrs. Louise Stephens

Prepared by: M. Mattheus

Organization: City of Columbia

Date: 11/9/78
Items 42 and 43 (cont.)

storefront was removed and the present, plain brick facade appended. The first floor storefront was again veneered in brick and modernized just recently.
This small building was erected in the alley between the Herald Tribune Building and the old theatre building to the west. It intrudes upon the space of the Herald Tribune Building.

Further Description of Important Features

This site was vacant until between 1902 and 1908, when a two-story frame structure was erected on the site. Between 1914 and 1925 the present brick building was constructed. A small frame one-story addition is appended to the north facade, which opens directly onto the sidewalk.

Alley addition between two older, much larger buildings.

Sanborn maps.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**1883 Columbia Victorian 31.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>Lucille's Yarns &amp; Fabrics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Herald Tribune Building</td>
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#### 1020 E. Broadway

- **Lot 160, Old Town Block 6**
- **City of Town:** Rural, Township & Vicinity
- **Parks & Rec.**
- **See Xeroxes**

#### Location:

- **1020 E. Broadway**
- **Lot 160, Old Town Block 6**
- **City of Town:** Rural, Township & Vicinity
- **Parks & Rec.**

#### Survey Information:

- **On National Register:** Yes
- **Eligible:** Yes
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Name & Address:** E. Sidney Stephens Estate c/o First Bank of Commerce
- **Date(s) or Period:** 1892
- **Site or Design:** Victorian
- **Architect:** M. F. Bell; asst., W. L. Garver
- **Contractor:** O' Builder
- **Material:** Adobe, asher, red brick
- **Plan Shape:** rec.
- **Condition:** Int. ll, e. fl
- **Preservation:** Yes
- **Endangered:** Yes
- **Open to Public:** Yes
- **Local Contact Person or Organization:** Mrs. Louise Stephens
- **Other Survey in Which Included:**
  - Rec. Herald Tribune Building

#### Description:

Several significant features of this building have been removed from the most significant of which was the clock tower. The tower was removed in 1972 when the brick needed to be tuckpointed. Mrs. Louise Stephens remembers the clock as magnificent, 3-4 ft. high, all brass works, a signed Seth Thomas. It was wound by hand originally and was electrified in the late 40's. The wooden hands were open to the elements, and the cost in keeping the clock running became prohibitive. It was sold to Sonya's Yarn and Fabric store.

In 1883 Hitt Street was called East Street, and this site was largely vacant except for some small frame dwellings, and remained vacant until 1892 when this handsome building was erected as the offices of the Herald Tribune, owned by E. W. Stephens. On Sept. 30, 1892, the old Herald offices had been completely (over 3 blocks).

#### Sources:


#### Endangered?

- Yes

#### Visible from Public Road?

- Yes

#### From and Frontage on Road?

- No

#### Distance from and Frontage on Road?

- No

#### Other Survey in Which Included?

- Rec. Herald Tribune Building

#### See Xeroxes

#### Photograph:

Photo of the Herald Tribune Building.
Mr. Halmer E. Klinefelter. The words "Herald Tribune," originally in stone in base relief over the entry, have been removed. The stone balcony over the entry has also been removed. The east facade windows have all been bricked in, and the building has been intruded upon on the west by a smaller structure. The original double entry doors, panelled with bevelled glass and painted green and gold, have been removed. The interior has been completely remodelled.

The granite columns with their wonderfully carved capitols are of special interest, and the decorative wooden bargeboard with its sun motif and the upper windows with their ornamental panes of muranese glass in the transoms are still extant. The building has 18" thick brick walls, laid in cement, and is supported by a stone foundation. It originally had 88 windows and 15,000 feet of floor space. The building is described in detail in the enclosed Souvenir of its dedication in 1893.

Destroyed by fire. The Souvenir of the opening of the building gives every imaginable fact anyone would want to know, including interior shots of the building, and not leaving out the electric bills on Stephens desk, connected in every department in the building. Stephens was to change the building over to the E.W. Stephens Publishing Company in 1908. It is still owned by the Stephens Estate.
**Buchroeder's Jewelers**

**City of Columbia**

1021 E. Broadway
Gordon's Sublots, 224, #7

See Xeroxes

---

**History and Significance**

In 1883 this site was a part of the lawn of an expansive two-story frame dwelling belonging to the Gordon estate. This house was extant through 1902. Between 1902 and 1908 it was removed, and in 1908 the site was vacant. The present structure was built in 1911 by Joseph Stone and was built for Arthur Buchroeder's jewelry store.

Faces south on Broadway. Sandwiched between two of the nicer, older buildings downtown.

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The only distinctive architectural feature is a terra cotta cornice. The first floor has been brick veneered. The canopy practically obscures the building.

---

**Sources of Information**

Max Woods
Sanborn maps
June 15, 1910 Columbia Missourian

---

**Prepared by**

M. Matthews B. Wal
This is a fine building. A terra cotta cornice rests on three terra cotta supports. The first floor storefront has been altered somewhat; however, the second story windows are intact, with the original glass. The canopy has been appended.

Facing south on Broadway, to the west and east are older buildings which blend in and are compatible with this one's style. Preservation should be insured.

Sources of Information
Sanborn maps; Max Woods; Columbia Missourian, Oct. 20, 1909; University Missourian, Feb. 17, 1910.
store. This company has seventy-five such stores in different parts of the United States. "The plan of the company is to attract trade from a radius of forty miles around Columbia." The builder was J.W. Stone, who also built several of the buildings east and west, including the Elvira, Buchroeder's, and the Columbia Theatre. C.C. Edwards was the first manager.
This building was one of the last to be built in this block and its half-timber style, in marked contrast to the beaux-arts building to the west and the rusticated stone building to the east, adds a quaint touch of diversity to the block. There has been a new storefront added at the first floor and the sign and metal canopy detract from the attractive facade. This is a very nice example of a late 20's building that is not overly designed for use on the parson's sisters beauty parlor. The gabled roof still retains slate shingles.

The early history of this site ties into that of the two sites to the west; they are all on what was the lawn and site of a large two-story residence. Between 1902 and 1908 this house was removed. The entire lot was vacant in 1908. Directly adjacent on the west is the fine old Kress Building (1909); to the east is an alley leading to parking in the rear; on the east side of the alley is the older but greatly altered Columbia Theatre. On the east side of Rome Pizzaria a puzzle as the maps show ornament maps; Max Woods; Hurst John; Columbia Missourian. September 26, 1927; City Director Ies.
Item 43 (cont.)

This site stood vacant until 1927 when the present building was constructed. It was built for the Parsons Sisters Beauty Parlor and had various offices on the second floor.

Item 44 (cont.)

do not show any adjacent buildings through 1931. This is a fine little building and would look better with a new sign and first floor compatible with the distinctive style of the upper story.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Campus Cinemas

Site of the Thilo Building c. 1910.

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use. If apparent theater .
22. Present Use theater
23. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐
24. Original Use. If apparent theater .
25. Open to Public?
26. Preservation Underway?
27. Endangered?
28. Changes Addition . . .
29. Foundation Material concrete
30. Foundation Material Material
31. Wall Treatment brick
c
32. Wall Treatment brick
c
33. No. of Bays Front
34. Example Shape
35. Plan Shape
36. Type of Job
37. Condition Interior E. of Data
38. Preservation Underway?
39. Endangered?
40. Visible from Public Road?
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

St. Louis, Missouri

20 Primary South, West facade, facade, 74488 / #4 #5

Further Description of Important Features

History and Significance

This site was vacant from before 1889 until the Thilo Bldg. was constructed on it in 1910. A large three-story art deco structure, it opened on March 16, 1910. It had a full basement and featured mahogany woodwork. The original occupant was the Gant-Ellison Dept. Store. However, this business folded just two years after the grant opening. By 1915 the Wil. Smith Drug Goods Co. was located here. By (ave To the east is the Central Dairy Building; to the west across Hitt Street, the Herald Tribune Bldg. Definitely an intrusion in the rhythm of the streetscape. Extends south some distance on Hitt.

Sources

March 16, 1910 Columbia Missourian; January 19, 1924 Columbia Missourian; City Directories; picture of Gant-Ellison from the 1911 Columbia City of Columbia the Public Works Dept. an orn maps; Max Woods.
Item 43 (cont.)

1921 a recreation parlor was on the first floor, offices on the second, and a meeting hall on the third. The Thilo Bldg. sold for $37,000 on January 19, 1924. The first floor remained a recreation establishment through 1940. It was a bowling alley from 1947 through 1967. The building was torn down in 1969; the floor fell through and the owners were forced to raze. The present cinema was built in 1971-1972.
The three-story Columbia Theatre burned in 1975 and only the front wall survived. Architect Hurst John at that time remodelled the building for Louis Vandiver, keeping the front wall and building around it, placing a modern mansard-type roof over the one story. The interior has been completely remodelled.

This site was largely unoccupied until 1906 when this building was constructed by J.W. Stone. It was the second opera house to be built in Columbia, and it replaced the Haden Opera, which had burned in 1900. In 1911 the manager was R.H. Hall of Moberly, who was "the only successful show man Columbia ever had. He built also the Varsity Theatre on Ninth St. (Inv. Sheet #98) and the (over.

Faces south on Broadway; to the west is an alleyway leading to parking at the north. Directly east is a building now used as a bar. The primary facade of the building has been pleasantly landscaped.

Sanborn maps; Max Woods; Hurst John; Columbia, the Comin City, 1910; Slides 52-55; Columbia Missourian, March 7 1911.
Hall Theatre on South Ninth and Cherry. The Theatre in 1910 was touted as "The handsomest theatre in central Missouri." Between 1925 and 1931 the Theatre closed and the building was occupied by Tiger Laundry for many years. It burned in 1975 and was remodelled at that time, incorporating the only surviving front first story facade into the new design.

See attached article from Missourian, March 7, 1911.
**1104-1106 East Broadway**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>ObjectType</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The.n.l c category</td>
<td>west side, 1927; east, 1940.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>west side, 1927; east, 1940.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Style or Design</td>
<td>Style and Design.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Harry Satterlee Bill</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Owner or Planner</td>
<td>Charles Trout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Dair business</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Retail business/offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Person of Organization</td>
<td>Mr. Evelyn Shepard, 1225</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Open to Public</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Local Contact Person of Organization</td>
<td>Mr. Roy Sappington, whose father owned the dairy; Feb. 8, 1979.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Other Surveys in which Included</td>
<td>stantial business was begun by Dot Sappington and Clyde Shepard in 1920 and was originally located on North Eighth St. Clyde Shepard supposedly brought the first herd of Holsteins to Columbia from Arrow Rock over the Missouri River when it was frozen solid. The business moved to the storefront slide #17.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
beautiful buildings. Glazed terra cotta covers the front facade; the cornice has decorative supports with a circular design motif, and this is topped at roof level by urns corresponding to the second story piers. The east facade brick on the 1940 addition is yellow glazed and extends down the alley southward, while the west and older facade brick has not been glazed. The words "CENTRAL DAIRY" appear over the entrance.

The present canopy was added after 1930. The original three glass transoms, composed of very fine milky art glass squares, has been removed and replaced by a solid glass plate reaching up to the "Central Dairy" band. On the front facade at ground level a marbelized facing extends to the storefront window.

74487

View from NE corner; The original primary N facade. #19

The original facade, 1927. #22

The E facade, built in 1940. #20

NW corner, looking east. #23.

Alleyway on the E. showing glazed brick on east facade. #21

South facade, 1940 portion. #25

South facade, original 1927 building. #26.

Terra cotta cornice detail, #24.
This was a very fancy garage when it was built in 1923. The two large openings to the east were glass in storefronts, with the door and sliding door to the east painted white. Old glass-topped "gas tanks" once stood in front of the garage (See slide #17). Today the windows have been closed up, and the space over the west sliding door as well as the single entry have been altered. The brick with inset terracotta and terra cotta arches is the only Handsome brick in the immediate area. 

A house was on this site from before 1883 until it was razed in 1923 for the present building. From before 1905 to 1923 it was owned by H.L. Martin; therefore the "H.L. Martin residence" labelling. We do not know the original occupant or original date of this house. This house survived through the early years of the century when new buildings were being erected and old ones razed; the (over

Faces south on Broadway; to the west the Columbia Theatre, now law offices; to the east, another garage now used in conjunction with this site for a bar. This is the only large bar in the immediate area.

Sanborn maps; Max Woods; Columbia Herald Tribune Facts & Figures, 1905; Storefront slide of Allton's Garage, #17; City Directories.
Columbia Theatre was erected to the west in 1906, and the old M.E. Church, to the east, was razed between 1914 and 1921. In 1923 the present building, the Allton Garage, was constructed. It held 35 cars, had steam heat, and earth floors. The present bar also occupies the adjacent building to the east, which was once a garage, also. The walls between the two have been knocked out.

The residence which was on the site from before 1883 until it was razed in 1923. From the Columbia Herald Tribune Facts and Figures, 1905.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
<th>Bullwinkle's/Columbia College Art Center</th>
<th>(1870-c. 1920) Hoherrecht &amp; Speer Garage(1921) Site, M.E. Church</th>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Prescrip Name(s)</td>
<td>B. Walter Oct. 20, 1893 Columbia Mo. 1914-1921</td>
<td>Hoberecht &amp; Speer Garage(1921) Site, M.E. Church</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>1914-1921</td>
<td>1914-1921</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Date(s) of Period</td>
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<td>Owner Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Leland D. Kunzler 1519 Paris Road</td>
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<td>Leland D. Kunzler 1519 Paris Road</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>G. S. Nichols, Columbia</td>
<td>G. S. Nichols, Columbia</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Property Type Material</td>
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<td>Flat brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description**

Of the three large openings which were probably glass stor. fronts, two have been bricked in. There is the letter B inlaid at the top of the end piers. Reference is unknown. Brick has not been painted, and, except for the closing up of two of the openings, and the construction of a glass an steel frame entryway to the Art Center on the east end, facade is intact.

**History and Significance**

This was the site of the Methodist Church's second church building in Columbia. It was built in 1871 and 1872: "Its spire reached heavenward, higher than any other building in town." The cost was about $20,000. It was a very beautiful Gothic style church with a large expanse of lawn and trees, fronting on Broadway. (See Slide #84.) In 1903 the Methodists built a new church further east on Broadway.

**Sources of Information**


**Prepared by**

Matthews B. Walter

**Organization**

City of Columbia
Item 43 (cont.)

Broadway (Inv. Sheet #33.) "The Sanctuary of the old church was used for a while as an entertainment hall, and a printing press was moved into the basement upon which the University Missourian was printed. The building was torn down, however to make room for a commercial establishment." (Stephens) The church building survived through 1914, and was torn down sometime between 1914 and 1921; in 1921 the present building was on the site and occupied by Hoberecht and Speer Garage. By 1925 the Allton Garage, which meanwhile in 1923 had built directly adjacent to the west, had also moved into this building. At some date the dividing wall between the two was removed; today Bullwinkle's bar occupies both this structure and the old garage to the west. Columbia Art Center has a small office in the front section.
**My Sister's Circus (front addition)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>19 -28; add. 3/2/49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style or Design</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Rear, Clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>James Hoffman, Route 1, Columbia, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Information</td>
<td>Columbia city directories; sanborn maps; Public Works Dept. Building Permits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two-story brick building to the rear was constructed between 1925 and 1928. The one story addition to the front facade was added in 1949. This section was remodelled in 1975-76.

A residence was originally to the rear of this site, from before 1889. This exact location was the front lawn. Between 1925 and 1928 this building was constructed for osteopath Dr. J.H. Hardy’s office, clinic, and residence. His office had previously been in the Exchange Nat'l. Bank Building. Between 1940 and 1947 Dr. Hardy moved and a restaurant was in the building; since that time there have been various occupants. My Sister’s Circus occupied the front addition which was built in 1949.

Faces north on Broadway; to the east, the lawns of the First Baptist Church; to the west, the fine Central Dairy Building.

**Further Description of Important Features**

- Faces north on Broadway
- To the east, the lawns of the First Baptist Church
- To the west, the fine Central Dairy Building

**Sources of Information**
- Columbia city directories
- Sanborn maps
- Public Works Dept. Building Permits
The Sheraton Inn

From before 1889 to 1965 there were two Victorian identical stick style houses on this site. Max Woods recalls that they were built by a gentleman who had twin daughters, so he built them identical houses. His name is not known. In 1907 Alex Bradford moved into 1111 and W. H. Goldsberry in 1909 moved into 1109. These both were well-known Columbia businessmen and these houses became known Columbia business centers.

Sources of Information:
- Max Woods; Sanborn maps; Columbia, the Coming City, 1910;
- City Directories; Public Works Dept.; See enclosed picture of Goldsberry house; Columbia Mo. Herald Hist. Edition; 1896.
Item 43 (cont.)

real estate broker in 1910; Alex Bradford was postmaster for several years before becoming Goldsberry's business partner.

On June 3, 1964 a demolition permit was issued and the two buildings were razed for the present building, which was built for the Downtowner Inn in 1965. In the early 1970's the Sheraton took over the motel.

ALEXANDER BRADFORD, JR., assistant postmaster, is, of course, a democrat. He was born the son of George A. and Annie E. Bradford, in Boone county, June 25, 1873. He attended the State University for some time, but failing eyesight compelled him to leave school in his sophomore year. He was a farmer until January 1, 1894, when he was appointed assistant postmaster, which position he held to the satisfaction of every patron of the office. He is a Mason.

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>39</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Boone</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1112 East Broadway Baptist Church Addition</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>See 1931 Xerox.</td>
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16. Thermal Category: 

18. Style or Design: 

19. Architect or Engineer: 

L. B. or Pendleton, St. Lou' |

20. Contractor or Builder: 

Simon Bros., Columbia |

21. Original Use, if apparent: 

Educational building |

22. Present Use: 

Same |

23. Ownership: 

Public |

Private \(X\) |

26. No. of Stories: 

4 |

28. Changes: 

Addition X |

Alteration: 

Moved: 

188 |

Trim: 

33. No. of Bays: 

F,ont: 3 |

Side: 3 |

35. Plan Shape rec. |

36. Condition Interior: 

Fair |

37. Condition Exterior: 

Good |

38. Preservation Underway? 

YesX |

No \(X\) |

By What? |

42. Further Description of Important Features: 

This building was originally designed to be part of a complex which was to include a new church. (See the original drawing in Inv. Sheet #38.) Unfortunately this was the only building in the complex completed. In 1957 a new church was built to the east in a different, and not compatible, style. This is a fine building with clean lines and classical "Georgian" proportions. It has not been significantly altered. The building (over) |

43. History and Significance: 

This was the site of a large two story house with a white-columned porch; it was originally the McAfee residence (See Slide 180.) The McAfees were an old Columbia family; R. L. McAfee was an elected officer of the Providence Plank Road Co. in 1853. He was noted as one of the fattest men in town! The McAfee residence was built in 1865 and the First Baptist Church (over) |

44. Description of Environment and Outbuilding: 

Located on the south side of Broadway just east of the downtown business district. The church adjoins the Education Building through a passageway to the east. To the north is parking, with Stephens College to the east and north. Its expansive semicircle and beautiful trees provide a very necessary green spot to the urban setting in the central business district. |

Sanborn maps; City Directories; First Baptist Church Ded. Program, 10-14-28; Columbia Herald Statesman, 1-13-27; Slide 180, McAfee house from First Baptist Church; Ms. Elinor Gibbs, Sec.; A Boone County Album, 1821-1971. |

45. Name of Established District: 

YER. |

46. Prepared by: 

M. Matthews B. Walters |

47. Organization: 

City of Columbia |

48. Date: 7/4/78 |

49. Revision Date(s): 3/10/70
Item 42 (cont.)

Features all copper guttering; inset keystones on the front and side facades, and an interesting balustrade running around the roof, which was so constructed as to be utilized for evening services. The primary facade has an interesting smooth-dressed stone enframement around the second story windows in the central bay which includes a coat of arms. Another notable feature is the two projecting bays on the east facade which end above the roofline with a round-arched opening.

The interesting one story structure on the east has an elaborate entryway with a pediment supported by wooden ironic columns, surrounding a half-circle art glass transom. This extended to the south and originally housed the kitchen (1) (?). This is constructed of the rough cut stone of the foundation of the adjoining building.

A passageway was built at the same time as the new church, in 1957, that joined the education building to the church. This cut off all but the entryway portion of this small kitchen building. On Sept. 24 1967 another addition to the north was dedicated that provided more classrooms. Brick columns with stone globes, placed before the front facade seen in the accompanying picture, have been removed.

Item 43 (cont.)

purchased the property from Anita McAfee in 1921 for $30,000. Initially the old house was used as the Church’s Sunday School, but in 1927 it was razed for the present building.
This structure was built in 1957, an example of "authentic Colonial architecture." The exterior is brick and stone, with a tower rising to the height of a 12 story bldg. The construction used concrete flooring, steel roof trusses, concrete slab roof deck and "ate shingles. Flood plans, site plan, and interior views can be seen in the Better Baptist Church.

One of Columbia's oldest homes once stood on the site of the present church building. It was the residence of J.H. Waugh, and was built before 1875 (See Slide #182, a lithograph of the house from the 1875 Boone County Atlas.) At that time Waugh Street was called Grand. James H. Waugh was a very prominent Columbia, a former sheriff and the founder of the Exchange National Bank.

This property adjoins with the educational building to the west to dominate this block from Waugh west to several commercial structures, almost to Hitt St. Across the street to the east is the Stephens campus; this is a very pleasant campus. Max Woods; Sanborn maps; A Boone County Album, 1820-1971, the Columbia/Boone County Sesquicentennial Comm.: History of Boone County, Mo. = 1882 Western Hist. Co. Slides prepared by B. Walters, M. Matthias. The Columbia, 1979; Picturesque Columbia, 1900; (over) 5/6/79
Item 43 (CORt.)

a forerunner of today's First National Bank.

The First Baptist Church was the first church to organize in Columbia on Nov. 22, 1826. The first church building was built in 1836 and used jointly by the Baptists and Methodists; it was located around Broadway and Seventh. Due to the influence of one of Columbia's greatest Baptists, Dr. Wm. Jewell, the second church was built on the public square in 1844. A third church was built on this lot in 1891. The Waugh house at that time was moved to the lot immediately south of the church and used as a parsonage. The 1891 church was a beautiful brick gothic structure. One of its most outstanding features was a very beautiful ornate art glass window located in the east wall of the church. It was dedicated by the Prewitts, a prominent and old Columbia business family who lived on East Broadway where Stephens College is now. At the time of their placement in the church in 1891, all of the windows (there were many more) cost $2500.

The Church in 1927 decided to build an entirely new complex that would include a new church as well as a new educational building. This would all be "Georgian!"; (See enclosed arch. drawing). The educational building was completed but the new church was not constructed until 1957. At that time the 1891 church was developing structural weaknesses; in addition, the electrical wiring, heating system, roof, and organ all needed to be replaced.

In 1957 the old church was razed and the present building constructed. At that time the priceless Prewitt window was destroyed.

The Waugh house was used as a parsonage until it was razed in 1934 for parking. The house to the north, known for many years as the Prather property, was also razed for parking, at a later date.

Item 45 (cont.)

First Baptist Church dedication svc., May 5, 1957; Program of dedication of the Sunday School and Student Center Building, Oct. 14, 1928; Centennial Address and other historical information, Address of E.W. Stephens, First Baptist Church, Nov. 18, 1923; Centennial program, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1923; For an Even Better Baptist Church, Columbia, Mo., June, 1955; slide courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri.
This site is one of the great preservation tragedies of downtown Columbia. In 1895 there was a two-story frame dwelling on the site. Then in 1903 the M.E. Church, which had a 1870 gothic building on Broadway (Inv. Sheet #31) decided to build a new church on this site. The large romanesque church was built in rock-faced random ashlar and was designed by Matthews and Clark Architectural Engineers. Rests on the northeast corner of Short Street and Broadway; to the west is the Sheraton Motel; to the east a renovated service station, now a gift shop. This is just one of the intrusions that have completely altered the face of this corner.

Max Woods; Sanborn - maps; cornerstone; Columbia Herald Tribune Facts & Figures, 1905. Sled 95 and 96; Frank F. Stephens; History of the Methodist Church, 1965; Mrs. Katherine Turner.
for the organ and $2,500 for the lot. The seating capacity was 725, the walls of local stone, and the roof slate. All of the interior woodwork and furnishings were of oak. There were beautiful art glass windows.

From the beginning, the seating capacity was insufficient. The increasing number of University students pushed attendance beyond the church's capacity. Within ten years, two identical sermons were given on Sundays to alleviate the crowding. However, the lack of room for the large Sunday school classes and other meetings eventually caused the church directors to seek larger quarters. Thus, after using the Broadway church for only 25 years, the Methodist congregation left the building for a huge structure at Ninth and Locust. (The last services were held in the Broadway Church in September of 1929.) The Methodists hoped to sell the Broadway Church to help offset the cost of constructing the building on Ninth. "The building's value was placed at $35,000 but when the church was finally sold to the Church of God (Holiness) in 1943, the Methodists received only $6,500. The Church of God Holiness remained in this building until 1971. Their reasons for leaving were that the building was in poor condition, it was very expensive to heat, and there was no parking. The building was sold to C. Wesley Turner and was razed in 1973 and the present building constructed. A stained glass window, a pew, and the pulpit was moved from the Broadway Church to the Ninth Street Church. The stones were given to the Episcopal Church, the organ to the Presbyterian Church, and the art glass windows sold to a Kansas City antique dealer.

The old cornerstone of the church can be seen on the lawn of the present church at Ninth and Locust.
### Missouri Arts & Crafts

**Site:** Robinson Hotel, M.M. Tandy Home (pre-1908-1962)

**Historic Category:**
- Date(s) or Period: 1908-1962
- Style: 0' Design

**Present Name(s):**
- Missouri Arts & Crafts

**Present Use:**
- Gas station

**Ownership:**
- Public

**Open to Public:**
- Yes

**Preservation Underway?:**
- Yes

**Endangered?:**
- Yes

**Visible from Public Road?:**
- Yes

**Condition Inside:**
- Good

**Condition Outside:**
- Good

**Future Description of Important Features:**

This entire block of Broadway was once one of the finest residential neighborhoods in Columbia. It has now been totally destroyed. This was the site of two large homes. The house on lot 4 was a residence to start out; between 1908 and 1914 it had become a boarding house. It was frame and around 1931 had a third story added. It was supposedly quite a fire trap. It later changed names to become the Broadway Hotel (1940); between 1940 and 1951 it was acquired by Stephens College and christened Barrett Hall. The house on lot 6 was the M.M. Tandy residence for many years. This house also appears to have had a third story added between 1914 and 1931. Between 1940 and 1951 Stephens College also purchased this building and made it into a Music Hall. In 1962 both structures were torn down. The present building, which began life as a Shell gas station, later was remodeled into a gift shop.

To the west, new building with donuts, pizza, and fish restaurants. To the east is new construction by Stephens College.

**Sources:**
- Max Woods; Sanborn maps; building permits; Robert Carter interview, March 2, 1979 at Stephens College.
This entire block of Broadway was once one of the finest residential neighborhoods in Columbia. It has now been totally destroyed. This was the site of two large homes. The house on lot 4 was a residence to start out; between 1908 and 1914 it had become a boarding house. It was frame and around 1931 had a third story added. It was supposedly a fire trap. It later changed names to become the Broadway Hotel (1940). Between 1940 and 1951 it was acquired by Stephens College and christened Barrett Hall. The house on lot 6 was the M.M. Tandy residence for many years. This house also appears to have had a third story added between 1914 and 1931. Between 1940 and 1951 Stephens College also purchased this building and made it into a Music Hall. In 1962 both structures were torn down for the present building, which began life as a Shell gas station.

To the west, new building with donuts, pizza, and fish restaurants. To the east is new construction by Stephens College.

Max Woods; Sanborn maps; building permits; Robert Carter interview, March 2, 1979 at Stephens College.
This building is attractively landscaped. This entire block of Broadway was once one of the finest residential neighborhoods in Columbia. It has now been totally destroyed. The building is on the site of three large homes, 1207, 1209, and 1211 Broadway. 1207 was a fine two-story brick home with a mansard roof, built by J.Q. Morehead. 1209 was likewise a fine two-story slate roofed brick home with a mansard roof, 1207 was a fine two-story brick home with a mansard roof, built by J.Q. Morehead. This building was remodelled in 1947 by Stephens College and dubbed Sampson Hall. In 1951 1207 and 1209 were being used as an annex by the college.

It was built by J.S. Dorsey, a very prominent Columbia druggist and businessman. (Refer to In. Sheet #16) The stone retaining wall in front of the house in the accompanying illustration can still be seen. 1211 was the M.W. Sampson residence for many years. This building was remodelled in 1947 by Stephens College and dubbed Sampson Hall. In 1951 1207 and 1209 were being used as an annex by the college.

Faces south on Broadway; covers large area. Nicely landscaped. To the west, gas station turned gift shop; to the east, newly constructed building in similar design.

Max Woods; Sanborn maps; City Directories; Dorsey home in...
This new building is one of the largest (if not the largest) solar-heated buildings in Columbia. The site originally had 3 Victorian homes on it; this entire block of Broadway was once a fine residential neighborhood. They are now all gone. 1213 was the home of L.T. Searcy, the County Clerk, and a well-known Columbia citizen. 1215 was the home of I.A. Victor, an equally well-known Columbia merchant (Inv: 261). 1217 was the home of Mr. Robert Carter, Stephens College owner. All occupants shortly after the turn of the century and could have been the original owners. In the late 30's and early 40's 1213 was owned by the John Longmire estate, 1215 by Tom Hatton, and 1217 by the Bess Johnson estate; by 1951 1213 was used by the city as the Parks & Rec. Dept.; 1215 by Stephens College, now known as Conley Hall; and 1217 now called White Hall. Between 1961 and 1966 1213 was used by Stephens College, now Stephens College Visitor Center, and 1215 and 1217 were used by the City of Columbia. They were torn down in the summer of 1977 for the present structure.

Said south on Broadway; to the east is a landscaped, vacant lot; to the west a building in a similar style also owned by Stephens.

See Xeroxes
This new building is one of the largest (if not the largest) solar-heated buildings in Columbia. The site originally had 3 Victorian homes on it; this entire block of Broadway was an "fine residential" neighborhood. They are now all gone. 1213 was the home of L.T. Searcy, the County Clerk, and a well-known Columbia citizen. 1215 was the home of I.A. Victor, an equally well-known Columbia merchant (Inv. Sheet #82.) 1217 was owned all occupants shortly after the turn of the century and could have been the original owners. In the late 30's and early 40's 1213 was owned by the John Longmire estate, 1215 by Tom Hatton, and 1217 by the Bess Johnson estate; by 1951 1213 was being used by the city as the Parks & Rec. Dept.; 1215 by Stephens College, now dubbed Conley Hall; and 1217 now called White Hall. Between 1961 and 1966 1213 was raze; an were use the were torn down in the summer of 1977 for the resent structure.

Faces south on Broadway; to the east is a landscaped, vacant lot; to the west a building in a similar style also owned by Stephens.

Max Woods; Sanborn maps; Sheet 82 on I.A. Victor; interview with Mr. Robert Carter at Stephens College on March 2, 1979; city directories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Old Post Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Ann Hawkins Centre Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Parks &amp; Rec.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>1 Seventh St., Lot 1/2, Block 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>City of Columbia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>1. Aug. 9, 1921 Missouri; &quot;One Building in Business Section has stood for 71 years.&quot; April 7, 1905 Missouri, also Feb. 2, 1922. Sanborn maps; Oct. 16, 1977 Tribune article; Siles 125 and 126; Plate 12: &quot;A Woman of Courage.&quot; by Dr. John Crompton, for dedication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features:**

This building was remodelled in 1975-76 to house the City Parks & Rec Dept. It was considerably altered. The brick was cleaned and tuckpointed, and the original steps and lamp posts were removed. An entry on the east side. This site was occupied in 1883 by various one and two story frame dwellings. On the west property line stood a large two-story frame Boarding House. In 1921 P.B. Venable, when reminiscing on Columbia in 1850, remembered that on the corner site was a Mr. Tom Powers' cabinet shop. He manufactured all kinds of furniture. He also made piano, not a great many, but a few." In 1889 a two story frame house had been built on the corner lot. This house was moved.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

Faces east on South Seventh St.; to the west is the City owned municipal building, on the other side of parking. Very nice landscaping on the north and east sides. Parking to the rear.
out of character with the original design of the building. The addition to the rear was added in 1922. On the interior, the original oak plank floors have been preserved, but that's about it, as one is swept into a jungle of lowered ceilings, profuse plants, and modern steel and naugahyde furniture. The watering of these plants has leaked and is now ruining the floors. The outside has been very nicely landscaped with little streams and flower gardens. Somehow this distinctive, dignified old building was taken and converted into what overall is a dull brick everyday structure, in limbo between a respected nineteenth and a ignored twentieth century.

Item 43 (cont.)

demolished when the Post Office was built here in 1905. For the first 85 years of Columbia's history the Post Office operated in rented structures, usually ranging up and down on Broadway. The present structure was built by the federal government for a cost of $50,000. It was used until 1936 when it was remodelled to become the Columbia Public Library. In 1971, when the new library was built on Garth and Broadway, the present building was used as the Water and Light Dept. until 1976, when it became Parks & Recreation. Because of this building's distinction as the first permanent Post Office in Columbia, on Oct. 29, 1977, the building was "rededicated" as the Ann Hawkins Gentry Building, to pay tribute to Columbia's famous pioneer woman and America's first woman to receive an official appointment as Post Master. A bronze plaque on the north face of the building was donated by members of the Gentry family.
Columbia's First Post Office Building

For the first 85 years of Columbia's existence the Post Office rented space in various structures in downtown Columbia. One of the first locations was on the northeast corner of Ninth and Broadway, currently occupied by Boone National Savings and Loan Co. Around 1833 this was the site of Colonel Richard Gentry's Tavern. Gentry was a man who achieved great distinction in politics and in the military, and became one of the leaders of Columbia in her early years. In 1848 Gentry was killed fighting the Seminole in Florida. His widow, Ann Hawkins Gentry, declared "I'd rather be a brave man's widow than a coward's wife." She became America's first woman to receive an official appointment as Post Master, and operated the station until 1865.

Other sites for the Post Office included what is now the Uptown Theatre (which today has a new facade) from c. 1895 to 1902, and the building that was on the site prior to the Boone County Bank, circa 1889.

In 1905 the federal government elected to construct its own building, which became Columbia's first Post Office. The Missourian published a list of bids in 1905, and in 1906 a one-story hip-roofed structure was built, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Broadway, for $50,000.

The lost Office originally had elaborate windows with round-arches, fancy double doors of panelled wood, with cast-iron lamps on either side, and striped canvas awnings protecting the windows on the west side. In 1938 the Post Office became too small for the rapidly-expanding postal service and became the Public Library. By 1971 the Library had also outgrown the rather small old structure, and local school children still remember carrying the books out of the old building to the new library at Broadway and Garth.

From 1971 to 1976 the building was used by the City for the Water and Light Dept. and is currently occupied by the Parks and Recreation Dept. The addition to the rear was appended in 1922, and the city has remodelled the building, changing its entrance to Seventh Street. On Oct. 29, 1977 the old Post Office was officially redecorated as the Ann Hawkins Gentry Building.

Photo captions:

1. The Old Post Office in 1910. From Columbia, the Coming City of Central Missouri. Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri.

2. The Old Post Office, fronting Broadway, complete with old street lamps and flag. Postcard courtesy of Mrs. Virginia Botts.

3. Interior of building when it was used as Columbia's library, From The Pride of Columbia, 1939. Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Place**: Guitar Square
**City or Town**: Columbia, Missouri

**1. County**: Boone

**2. Specific Location**

Small alley between Daniel Boone Tavern and Farm and Home Savings; Lot 215, Block 4, Old Town

**3. Site Plan With North Arrow**: See Xeroxes.

**4. Present Name(s)**

Guitar Square

**5. Other Name(s)**

Guitar Street

**6. Thematic Category**

Small alley between Daniel Boone Tavern and Farm and Home Savings

**7. Date(s) or Period**

1829

**8. Style or Design**

9. Architect or Engineer

10. Contractor or Builder

**11. Original Use**

If apparent

**12. Present Use**

Parking, park area

**13. Ownership**

**14. Owner's Name & Address**

Farm & Home Savings
P.O. Box 1117

**15. Coordinates**

UTM

**16. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

Looking north
11, 74400

Looking NE, 12, 74400

**17. Plan Scale**

1:100

**18. Plan Number**

1

**19. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This site is used for parking at this time, but there are plans for developing the area into a small park with a sculpture and a George Caleb Bingham commemorative marker. See the enclosed brochure for the history of Guitar Street.

**20. History and Significance**

To the west is the old Daniel Boone Tavern, which has been renovated into a city/county building. To the east is an intrusion, the Farm & Home Bldg. To the north is parking, with a distant view of the Courthouse.

**21. Sources of Information**

Dr. John C. Crighton
Sanborn maps
Guitar Street, by Dr. John C. Crighton for Farm & Home Savings.

**22. Prepared By**

Marj Matthews

**23. Organizing Authority**

City of Columbia

**24. Endangered?**

By What?

Yes

**25. Preservation Underway?**

Yes

**26.if altered or moved**

Moved

**27. Changes**

(Explain In 42)

**28. No 01 Stones**

Yes

**29. Basement?**

No

**30. Foundation Material**

**31. Wall Construction**

**32. Roof Type & Material**

**33. Plan Scale**

1:100

**34. Plan Number**

1

**35. Addendum**

**36. Interior Changes**

by what?

**37. Condition**

Exterior

**38. Preservation**

Underway?

Yes

**39. Endangered?**

By What?

No

**40. Sources of Information**

Dr. John C. Crighton
Sanborn maps
Guitar Street, by Dr. John C. Crighton for Farm & Home Savings.

**41. Prepared By**

Marj Matthews

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

This site is used for parking at this time, but there are plans for developing the area into a small park with a sculpture and a George Caleb Bingham commemorative marker. See the enclosed brochure for the history of Guitar Street.

**43. History and Significance**

To the west is the old Daniel Boone Tavern, which has been renovated into a city/county building. To the east is an intrusion, the Farm & Home Bldg. To the north is parking, with a distant view of the Courthouse.

**44. Sources of Information**

Dr. John C. Crighton
Sanborn maps
Guitar Street, by Dr. John C. Crighton for Farm & Home Savings.

**45. Prepared By**

Marj Matthews

**46. Organizing Authority**

City of Columbia
This is an important location in terms of development to downtown Columbia. Flat Branch Creek runs south on this property. It is included in the proposed Flat Branch Development Project. This location has been vacant and a public eyesore since the milling operation burned.

This lot in 1908 was occupied by a stone livery stable. In 1923 a large milling complex, the Boone County Milling and Elevator Company, was formed. It included several frame and brick buildings extending south on what was then Third Street. When it burned it supposedly was quite a blaze and the streets were filled with rats fleeing from the fire.

Very important commercial corner; situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and Providence Road. Flat Branch Creek is open and runs on this property. To west is deteriorated packing and ice complex. Whole area is open for redevelopment.
This vacant lot has some landscaping facing Broadway. Stephens College may be planning to build here in the near future. Lot 22 was a spacious lot on the NW corner of Price and Broadway; the large two-story home here belonged to Victor Barth, one of Columbia's most prominent and famous merchants (Inv. Sheet #18). The lot to the west was a very narrow lot and was not built upon until around 1931 when F.A. Dalton, a relative or Governor ualton's ranuy, ouit a two-story house on the site. By this time the Victor house had already been razed for a service station, sometime around 1925. The Dalton house survived until the summer of 1977 when it was torn down along with the two buildings adjacent to the west by Stephens College (Inv. Sheet #36) The gas station close by was razed in 1961. On a very busy intersection of Price and Broadway; to the west is the newly constructed Stephens College Visitor Center; Stephens College Campus surrounds the site on the other four corners; residential area to the north.
# Historic Inventory

**No**: 4  
**County**: Boone  
**Location of Negatives**: Col. Pauls & Rec  
**Specific Location**: 7 North Ninth Street, Lots 218, 219 Block 13, Old Town, Columbia  
**City or Town**: City of Town  
**Site Plan with North Arrow**: See Xeroxes  
**Col. Pauls & Rec**:  
**Specific Location**: 7 North Ninth Street, Lots 218, 219 Block 13, Old Town, Columbia  
**Site Plan with North Arrow**: See Xeroxes  
**Architect or Engineer**:  
**Contractor or Builder**:  
**Building**: X  
**UTM**:  
**Other Surveys In Which Included**:  

**Sanborn maps; city directories; Mr. Newton Riley; Public Work Dept. building permits; Max Wood.**
and terra cotta, which was placed on the building in the 1930's (?). This facade is repeated in other Columbia buildings, notably Shaw Music on North Tenth Street. The original segmental arched windows can be seen on the south facade, and the lovely pressed tin ceiling probably dates from around 1902 when the two buildings were joined and remodelled. Frosted glass transoms are also notable. The iron columns are intact on the interior. The storefront has been entirely remodelled, probably in 1970. A storage area was added to the west c. 1920.

Item 43 (cont.)

shop on the ground floor and a cigar factory on the second. The Remley Cigar Factory was at this location as early as 1902 and was possibly the original cigar factory. Several Billiard Parlors have occupied this site through the years, the first of which appears in 1902 when the T.C. Hall Saloon was located in the north side of the building (uncle of the present owner.) The building on the south was reduced to two stories by this time also. There is a question here as to whether a new building was constructed or the two old ones joined. However, because of the similarity of plans it seems probably the latter is correct. By 1909 the wall separating the two buildings was removed at which time the L. Kreutz Pool Room occupied the entire building. The succession of billiard parlors was interrupted in 1921 when Robert Rogers operated a grocery at this site. However, another billiard parlor was back on the site in 1936 (Central B.P.). Dryer's moved into this building in 1959, taking the place of a pool hall.
This building has lost its original cast-iron storefront but has retained its decorative pressed tin cornice. The accompanying photograph shows the shell and the fleur-de-lis were once highlighted. The tin seems to be in good condition and the building has quite a bit of potential. The storefront was remodelled in 1963.

In 1884 this site was occupied by a 3 story building housing a meat market. Architecturally it was an extension of the Hadn Opera House, the building directly adjacent to the south. The mansard slate roof extended around this building east to the alley. In 1900 this building burned along with the Opera. In 1902 the site was still vacant; by 1905 the present building had been constructed. It originally housed I.A. Victor's Hides and Lemp Beer distributorship. It was occupied by various kinds of businesses through the years. I.A. Victor was an interesting character. North Ninth Street, potential for restoration is not being realized. This building and the property to the north have not been renovated as has the block further north.

Sources of Information:
Columbia businessman. He was born in Spiesen, Prussia on Nov. 15, 1835. He came to the United States in the spring of 1852 and settled in Rocheport, peddling dry goods and notions. Through the years he established businesses in various towns, failed, went to Prussia, cam back, and in 1874 bought a liquor store on Broadway and Ninth. In 1910 the building was occupied by the M Theatre, which showed silent movies.
This building has had some alteration. The original 2nd story windows have been bricked in and the entire first floor was altered in an incompatible style by the leasee. However, the brick arcade at the cornice level is intact and the building does have some preservation potential.

This site was occupied by a dwelling in 1883 and 1889. This building was constructed by 1895 and was the location of a printing office. By 1902 the first in a long line of eating establishments was located here. One of the longest renters of this space was the Model Restaurant, here from 1921 until circa 1940.

Faces east on North Ninth Street. Immediately to the north is a building of similar style, though not as old. To the south, a roughly contemporary building with a newer front facade.

Sanborn maps; City directories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Hor-ton Antiques</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Da(ets) or Period</th>
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<td>1889-1895</td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Columbia</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See Xeroxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>East Lung</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Present Use</th>
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<td>antique shop</td>
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<table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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This building has some potential for restoration. Its possible the top pier of bricks were replaced and originally there was an arcade at the cornice level. The facade at the second story does not seem stylistically compatible with the old iron columns at each corner. Has new storefront, probably added in 1966.

Various 1 and 1/2 story frame structures were located on this site in 1883 and 1889. By 1903, this building, a one-story brick saloon, was on the site. The Blue Front Saloon was here in 1903. The Elite Theatre was listed at this address around 1908, an early vaudeville theatre. Shortly after the theatre the Oak Barber Shop opened here and remained in this location through 1941 when it moved further up North Ninth St. to join the Oak Beauty Salon.

Sources of Information:
- Sanborn maps
- City directories
- Public Works Bldg. Permits
- Interview with Watson Baumgartner, former barber at Oak Barber shop, Feb. 21, 1979.
This building has had the original first floor store front removed. The windows have been boarded up. The building is very restorable; opening the windows and repainting the brick would greatly improve its facade.

The storefront was remodelled in November of 1963.

This site was vacant in 1883 and 1889. By 1895, the site was occupied by a one-story office building. By 1902, the present building replaced the former. It had a frame lean-to on the front and was originally used by J.H. Singleton for his wallpaper business. The building has housed various businesses through the years including offices, a beauty shop, a florist, and

Tom's Lunch (1926.)

Situated on North (north) facing west, on the south side of an alley, this building and the one adjacent to the south have not been renovated in conjunction with the buildings to the north, perhaps due to different ownership.

Sanborn maps; city directories; Max Woods; Dept. of Public

Building Permits.
This building is a very fine example of a 1920's Renaissance Revival theatre. The ornately iron-barred windows on the second floor and the top story palladian windows with art glass, along with the brackets and the peculiar roof treatment on the front facade are all notable. The front facade has been altered to accommodate two small shops in the lobby area. The original marque has been covered on Outside, chains still intact. Theatre and seats inside is still intact but rapidly disintegrating due to disuse and lack of maintenance. The building has excellent potential for reuse and should be preserved. The 20' wide brick building was on this site in 1883 through 1902. It was used for various agricultural purposes in addition to being a mattress factory in 1895. Between 1908 and 1914 a new 20' wide brick one story building was constructed for the Star Theatre: "The Star charged 10c admittance, which was unusual in those days. But it showed pictures and vaudeville too." This building either burned or was razed and the present building (ever)

Faces east on north Ninth Street. A contemporary building is located to the north (roughly) and an older building to the south. Directly south is the alley, with entrance to the theatre from the alley. Very significant building in good condition.

Sanborn maps; city directories; photo by John Lloyd.
constructed, with much fanfare, in 1927. An article in the Sept. 26, 1927 Missouriian on the history of Columbia theatres states that the Varsity Theatre was one of the finest building projects of that year. This new theatre, which will seat 1100 is owned by Mr. T.C. Hall of Moberly and Morris Construction of Kansas City constructed the building at an approximate cost of $100,000. Mr. Hall was the Columbia movie mogul, building several of Columbia's theatres. He was a partner with J.W. Stone and built along the Wabash RR line. He built the Hall theatre and was involved in the Elite south on Ninth Street.
This building is one of the few that retains its original facade. The iron columns remain although the door and glass are new. Unfortunately the brick was sandblasted and improperly tuckpointed. The windows on the south facade have been altered.

In 1883 this site had a one and one-half story frame building that was used for "hides." In this date and 1889 the present building was constructed. In 1889 the building had various frame structures to the east for hides. In 1895 it was occupied by the Blackfoot Coal Co. A frame porch was added in 1902. By 1908, a grocery was here and by 1914 it was a restaurant, with the porch removed.

Located in a section of downtown Columbia that is currently in the midst of redevelopment.

Sanborn maps; city directories; Max Woods
This block has attractively been rehabilitated; however, there are signs of deterioriation present due to sandblasting of brick. The storefronts have been remodelled somewhat, and nice canvas awnings extend out over the sidewalk.

In 1883, one and one and one-half two story frame dwellings occupied the site; these buildings were on the site through 1902. Between 1902 and 1904 the present block was built; in 1908 it housed various printing, furniture, and electrical supply establishments. Through the years it housed many different Columbia businesses. It was remodelled in 1974 by Paul Mashburn.

This block extends east down Walnut St. for 18 ft. and is covered with tin siding on this north facade. This block has been one of the contributing factors in the rise of North Village.
This building is similar in design to other Columbia buildings of this period (for example, Susie Scott's). The brick, unpainted and in good condition, and the windows enframed in terra cotta present a pleasing facade. The first floor storefront has been altered from the original but in design and color does not clash with the second story. A building permit was issued August 3, 1964, probably for alterations to the storefront.

This site was vacant from 1883 to 1902. A small one-story frame building was on the site by 1908, used as a warehouse. The next year Kreutz & Dinwiddie Fumaces and Battery & Fenton Restaurant were here. By 1914 the present building was on this site, housing a poultry warehouse owned by W.W. Martin. The Columbia Baking Co. was here in 1921 followed by the Crosswhite Bakery in 1923 and the Model Bakery in 1926 (here through 1940 or longer). The north half of the building was used as a billiard parlor in 1921-23 and the Oak Beauty Shop in 1940.

Faces east on North Ninth Street; to south is very nice 20's theatre building; to the north is contemporary building in shabby condition on the exterior. Not a particularly distinguished block.

Sanborn maps; Columbia city directories, Mr. Larry Hammond.

IM. Matthews B. Walters
City of Columbia
5/31/78 7/1/79
Glazed brick front facade in shabby condition. Could be frame of original storefront with modernization of angled boarding added.

Before 1883 various one story frame structures occupied this site. In 1902 one building was used as a carpenterwagon shop/storehouse. The present building appears in 1908 when it was Todd billiards. The Columbia Daily Tribune moved here in November of 1910. Various other shops and businesses were here through the 20's) with Todd's Billiard Hall showing up again.

Faces east on North Ninth Street. Building to south is in good condition and good shape, but building to the north has been irreparably tered o Building does not add to the bbck noticeably.

Sanborn maps, city directories.
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<td>Col. Parks &amp; Rec.</td>
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**Site Plan:**

- City or Town: Columbia
- Rural Township: 1
- Vicinity: Old Town

**Date(s) or Period:**

1895-1902

**Style or Design:**

16

**Coordinates UTM:**

1456789

**Site Plan with North Arrow:**

See Xeroxes

**Sources of Information:**

- M. Matthew B. Walters
- City of Columbia
- Preparer D/ 14/7R
- Revision Date 7/1/79
This building retains its original second story facade of white glazed brick and a prominent copper gutter. Iron lion heads between the windows originally anchored a chained canopy for the first floor. The first floor was bricked in around 1955.

In 1883 this was the site of various 2 story buildings; these were destroyed in the fire of 1886. Later that year a new 2 story building was constructed, housing Alfred Moseley, painter and paper hanger, and James E. Johnston, saddle and harness maker. The present building was constructed in 1910. It housed Heibel's Drug Store for several years in the '20's. The present business was operating at this address by 1940.

Facing west on Ninth Street, this building is adjacent to an alley on the south and an older building facing Broadway on the north. This building is connected to another one on Broadway by an interior stairway, both being occupied by Dean's. Building is roughly contemporary with other buildings on this block of Ninth Street and fits in pleasantly from a design viewpoint.
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<td>Location or Negatives</td>
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**Columbia Opticians/The Book Shop**

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**Owner or Organization**

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**Names**

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**Furnar Description of Important Features**

This building has retained its original second story and has a compatible paint job on the windows and brick lintels. Typical brick arcade is still intact at cornice level. New storefront destroys building design. Note "barber" painted on SE corner wall.

**History and Significance**

In 1883 this was the site of a frame carpenter shop and a brick building housing a blacksmith. The fire of 1886 destroyed the carpenter shop but not the blacksmith shop. Both of these structures were replaced in 1886 by the present two-story brick building. The first tenants were John Rea, the former blacksmith, Wm. Rawlings Meat Market, and Henry Dinwiddie Tin Shop. The building has housed more numerous small businesses since it was built in 1886, including a barber shop in 1908. The painted sign advertising this trade is still visible on the SE corner.

Faces east on S. Ninth Street. To south it is adjacent to an alley. To north is contemporary or older structure that has a new facade.

**Sources of Information**

Weekly Missouri Statesman, April 2, 1886; Sanborn maps; Columbia City Directories.
In 1883 all 1/2 story frame dwelling was on this site. This house was destroyed in the fire of 1886 and in 1889 the site was still vacant. By 1895, however, a three-story building had been constructed on the site. In 1895 the building was occupied by G.W. Harrell and Son Tailors who were possibly the original occupants. They were on the site until the mid-30's.

This building, although separate from the buildings to the south, had a common second floor, with a wall on the first floor only. Other references remember this as the location of the Columbia Boy's Club.

Faces west on South Ninth Street. To south is block of similar buildings, under the same roof. The second floor was removed when the second floors were removed.

Weekly News, Statesman, April 2, 1886. Sanborn maps; Columbia City Directories; Max Woods; 1895 Herald Tribune Anniversary Edition.
Libson Shop and Novus Shop

Orig. Home of Columbia Telephone Company in 1909

Thematic Category: Commercial

Dated (or Period Between): 1902-1908

Style or Date: Renaissance Revival

Architect or Engineer: Mr. Raymond Powell

Contractor or Builder: 22 South Ninth St.

Original Use: Public

Present Use: Public

Ownership: Public

Condition: Interior, good / Exterior, good

Preservation: Altered

Endangered: Yes!

Visible from Public Road: No

Distance from and Frontage on Road: 

Further Description of Important Features:
The original round-arched windows and second story facade of glazed brick remain, although altered. The old window glass has been replaced and the round arch filled in. The first floor has been entirely altered, with incompatible facade of brick veneer placed on in 1963. The iron lion's heads between the windows were placed on the building in the 1930's to anchor a canopy.

History and Significance:
In 1883, this site was occupied by the Stewart & Crist Livery. In the fire of 1886, everything on this block burned including the two story carpenter's shop which housed the hood and ladder company's equipment, located on this specific site. By 1889 a millinery and tinshop was established in a new two-story brick building. Between 1902 and 1908 the present building was constructed housing various new businesses and the Columbia Telephone Company on the (over)

To the north is an alley; to the west, the block continues in a roughly contemporary fashion. The Novus Shop occupies the south portion of this building and the building to the south, through which the wall has been removed. A canopy extends across one-half of this building and the adjacent structure. The two stories therefore present a rather unharmonious facade.

Sanborn maps; Slides 49 and 50, 185 and 186; April 2, 1886
Weekly Mo. Statesman; Max Woods Picture from Columbia the Coming City, 1910.

Prepared by:
M. Matthews B. Walters
Organization: City of Columbia
Date: 5/13/78 11/13/78

City of Columbia (1899)
second floor. It was here until 1929 when the new building was constructed on south Seventh Street. Many shops have been located here through the years including the HR Mueller Floral Company which began their business here in 1927 before moving to their present-location in 1952.

ALL 72745
**Historic Inventory**

**Location:** Columbia, Stone Hall

**Description:**

- **Site Plan with North Arrow:** See Xeroxes
- **Present Name(s):** Fredendall's, Stone Hall
- **No. of Stories:** 1
- **Building Material:** Brick
- **Roof Type & Material:** Flat
- **Original Use:** Department store
- **Various commercial**
- **Owner:** Public
- **Building Structure:** Various commercial
- **Owner's Name & Address:** W.T. Conley Estate, c/o H.H. Trice, 501 Guitar Bldg

**Building Information:**

- **Date(s) or Period:** March 15, 1895
- **Vernacular:** Second Empire
- **Architect or Engineer:**
- **Contractor or Builder:**
- **Original Use:** Department store
- **Present Use:** Various commercial
- **Condition:** Good
- **Exterior:** Fair
- **Preservation:** Yes
- **Endangered:** Yes
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

**Facilities:**

Building was originally 1895 Second Empire with mansard-type roof with gothic dormers. The second floor deteriorated and was condemned, being removed around 1955. All that remains is the first floor, but iron columns are intact; most are encased in wooden columns but one original can be seen.

**History and Significance:**

Two dwellings were on this property in 1883. These two were destroyed in the fire of 1886. The Stone and Ballenger Real Estate Company bought this land in 1889-90. A large 2 1/2 story building was constructed in March of 1895, containing Fredendall's Dept. Store. The second floor was used as a music/dance hall and was a popular place for local social events. It was known as Stone Hall, a place for balls, dances, and other events for fraternities and sororities.

Faces east on South Ninth Street. On south is two-story older building; to the north is a building which looks like it is in the same block, but originally it was not. Further north is alley. This building is hardly restorable and will probably ultimately be demolished.

**Sources of Information:**

- April 2, 1886 Weekly Missouri Statesman; Max Woods; Sanborn maps; Columbia City Directories; March 15, 1895 Missouri; Picturesque Columbia, 1900.

**Prepared by:**

M. Matthews, B. Walters

**City of Columbia**

**Date:** 5/4/78, **Revision Date(s):** 8/5/78
Fredendall's moved to Broadway in 1917 and at this time the store on Ninth Street was separated into different shops. In 1902, a one story addition with a basement was added on the east facade, and possibly a third floor. A staircase in the southern end also appears in 1908, perhaps leading to the basement. Numerous businesses have operated out of these storefronts since the departure of Fredendall's.

Fredendall's Millinery Dept. From *Picturesque Columbia*, 1900.
The facade of this building is one of the finest examples of Art Deco in Columbia. The first floor has, unfortunately, been entirely altered, and the awning is incompatible stylistically. However, the second story remains intact and the first floor is certainly restorable.

This site in 1883 was occupied by Stewart and Christ Livery, and burned during the fire of 1896. By 1889 a one-story grocery had gone up on the site; by 1895 it was two-story. This is the building that is present today. The building was part of the block that had a canopy appended all the way south to Cherry Street. By 1914 the canopy had been removed from this building. There was also a bay window present on the front facade. Although the date is (over)

Facies west on Ninth Street; building is flanked by roughly contemporary structures. Fits in nicely with the overall design element of the block.

Sources of Information:
"The Novus Shop" by Darrell Aycock; interview, Dr. David Soren; interview, Mr. Raymond Palfell; Sanborn maps; city directories; Max Woods; enclosed clippings courtesy of Mr. Powell.
Item 43 (cont.)

not exact, it is thought that the present facade was affixed around the time the Novus Shop went into business here in 1936.

Because of its moderne Art Deco ornamentation this building was used in Dr. David Søren's Art History class as a typical example of that style. A student's report on the building is enclosed.
The facade on this structure was erected in 1927 after a fire. Since the brick is polychrome, it is probably an entirely new facade, from scratch rather than a remodelling of the 1895 structure. Another fire took place in 1957 and the facade was again remodelled, by B.D. Simon Construction Co. The original storefront has been altered. Building permits for remodelling were issued 3-4-49, 9-24-57, and 6-10-68 (probably the present first floor facade).

This site was part of the stockyards of Stewart & Crist/Sterne & Marsh livery stable; this stable dominated the block until the fire of 1886, which wiped out all the buildings on the block. By 1895 a one-story brick building housing a barber shop and bicycle repair had been built. This was to remain on the site until the present building was constructed in 1927. The first tenant in the new building was Harzfeld's.

The facade on this structure was erected in 1927 after a fire. Since the brick is polychrome, it is probably an entirely new facade, from scratch rather than a remodelling of the 1895 structure. Another fire took place in 1957 and the facade was again remodelled, by B.D. Simon Construction Co. The original storefront has been altered. Building permits for remodelling were issued 3-4-49, 9-24-57, and 6-10-68 (probably the present first floor facade).
This was originally a one-story brick building with a decorative brick arcade at the cornice level. (See Inv. Sheet #88 for picture.) The present tile facade was added between 1950 and 1955. The first floor storefront was probably added at that time also. Curved glass storefront is notable. Building permit also added in 1964.

In 1883 this site was vacant. It was associated with the Stewart and Christ' Livery. The fire of 1886 wiped out this block; between 1889 and 1895 this one-story brick building was constructed on the site. A meat market occupied one-half of the building in 1895 and remained through 1902. A small building adjoining the alley to the west was added around 1908. The rear of the building was extended once again in 1925. Other tenants included Bernard Gentsch Bakery, 1902; Glasgow Tailors, 1921; Daily Tailor, 1926; Oriental Bazaar, 1936.

To the north is two-story building constructed in 1927; it replaced a building identical to this one. Originally this one-story block extended from 24-30 S. Ninth. To the south are also original building, although stuccoed.

April 2, 1886 Weekly Missouri Statesman; Sanborn maps; City Directories; Public Works Dept. Permits; Max Woods; Facts and Figures, 1905;

See Sheet #88.
State - Missouirian; Picturesque

This building was constructed in 1890. It originally had a common two-story brick facade with inset lintels, a decorative brick arcade at the cornice level, and a cast-iron facade. The present facade was added c. 1930. It is also notable, however, with its terra cotta window surrounds and decorative tinted transom lights. The north facade, although not covered with a new front, has also been altered, (over)

This site is one of the most interesting in the downtown. It contains a natural spring at the basement level. In 1877 a Frenchman named Rene Butel opened a plant here where he bottled soda water, ginger ale, birch beer, champagne cider, and other soft drinks. This small building (1883 map) was destroyed in the fire of 1886 and rebuilt in the same year (1889 map.) The present building was constructed in 1890 by G.F. Troxell as a furniture store. However, the (over)

Situated on the NE corner of South Ninth and Cherry. To the north is a block of disfigured buildings; new facade is attractive enough to keep it. Extends west on East Cherry.
with the piers at the roof line removed and all the windows either altered or bricked in.

3142 (cont.)

3143 (cont.) continued in the basement past 1902 (1902 map.) Around 1908 a rear west
(fencing) was added. Troxell's remained here through 1926 and went out of business shortly
after. At this time it is thought the new facade was added. Taylor Music and Furniture
store was here by 1930 and Safeway was here by 1936. The H.R. Riueller Florist Company moved into
his building in 1952 after beginning their business just up Ninth Street in 1927.

The natural spring has been capped.
South Ninth Street from the present Carousel site to this corner was occupied by a one-story brick block with a decorative brick arcade and cast-iron storefront. These two buildings and the one directly adjacent to the north remain. The buildings were stuccoed at an unknown date. Both have had new storefronts added.

This portion of Block 15 was vacant and associated with Stewart and Christ Livery around 1883. In 1886 the entire block burned; between 189 and 195 this block was built. It was E.R. Gribble Grocery for several years, from c. 1895 to c. 1908. Since that time it has been occupied by various markets, cafeterias, and shoe stores. The north section, Fox Trot, was also a Ilboots and shoe store in 1914.

Faces west on NE corner of Ninth and Cherry. Extends up the block west on Cherry.